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Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 924.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

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An INDEPENDENT MINISTER, sound in the faith, of unimpeachable antecedents, with a few years' experience, a graduate of the University of London, now pastor in a large town, disapproving of the "traditions" of Independency, wishes to become the PASTOR of a CHURCH which will aim directly to realise the Scripture ideal of a Christian Church. The basis of communion:—Faith in Christ. The purity of communion to be secured by godly discipline rather than by inquisition on admission. The government to rest mainly with the pastor and elders, subject to occasional review in the church assembly. The worship to include the use of a liturgy with free prayer and chanting Holy Scripture. The funds to be provided by a purely voluntary offering, to the exclusion of pew-rents. Further exposition of views and references on application.

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AMES ALLPORT, General Manager,
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THE REV. W. F. HURNDALL, M.A.,

Ph.D. (Fellow of University College, London), will be prepared, after the Midsummer Vacation, to RECEIVE a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS at his residence, the Cedars, Rickmansworth, near Watford, Herts.

Prospectuses may be had on application to Dr. Hurndall, The Cedars, Rickmansworth; or to Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, near HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

The commencement of the next Session will be on WEDNESDAY, July 29th, 1863.

Information respecting the School arrangements may be obtained from T. M. Coombs, Esq., the Treasurer, Ludgate-street; Rev. P. C. Barker, M.A., LL.B., Head Master; Rev. T. Rees, Resident Secretary.

STOKE HALL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. J. D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.

The Course of Instruction includes the various branches of an English and Classical Education, together with careful Moral and Religious Training. The Residence is well situated in the outskirts of the town, and the Health and Comfort of the Pupils are specially consulted in the Domestic Arrangements.

The School will be RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, July 28th.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

Principal: Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, July 31st. Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

STAMFORD-HILL SCHOOL, LONDON, N.

Principal—Mr. GEORGE TODD, B.A.

The Course of Study includes the subjects for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. References to several Ministers and other Parents of Pupils. Terms, Thirty-five and Forty Guineas.

School will RE-COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 27th inst.

WEST HILL HOUSE SCHOOL, HASTINGS.

Principals { Rev. WILLIAM PORTER.
Mr. JOHN STEWART, A.C.P.

The Course of Instruction is suited to prepare boys for the examinations conducted by the Universities of London, Oxford, and Cambridge, and the College of Preceptors.

School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, Aug. 8.

THE SONS of LAYMEN and the SONS of MINISTERS are EDUCATED at

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

A Prospectus, with terms, on application to the Principal, the Rev. T. H. MORGAN.

Information respecting the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Ministers' Sons will be given by the Secretary, the Rev. R. A. DAVIS, Independent Minister, Smethwick. Upwards of Twenty of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Local Examinations.

School will RE-OPEN JULY 31.

PALMER HOUSE, HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.

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Our aim is to supply a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, by a careful culture of the Intellectual Faculties, accompanied by a studious discipline of the Moral Feelings, and a strict regard to Religious Principles.

The House is situated within five minutes' walk of the Holloway Station, Great Northern Railway, and Highbury Station, North London Railway. The "Favorite" Omnibuses pass the door every few minutes.

The School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, August 3rd.

THE UPPER and MIDDLE SCHOOLS, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E. (Private).

Conducted by JOHN YEATS, LL.D., F.R.G.S.

Will RE-OPEN JULY 20th.

Pupils enter the Upper School on attaining their Fourteenth year, or on proving themselves able to do the work of the Senior Classes.

Every Boy is as far as possible well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for Business, and trained to be quick at Accounts. French and German are taught by Native Masters, and spoken by the Principal. Eminent special teachers attend for particular purposes. W. Crookes, F.R.S., discoverer of thallium; Professor Wm. Hughes, King's College and Queen's College; H. Coultas, M.D., late Professor in Franklin College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and J. Brown, Esq., Head-Master of the Government School of Design, Spitalfields; were engaged during the Session 1862-3. One certificate of honour and two of merit, for knowledge of the principles of commerce, were awarded to Dr. Yeats's Pupils in Professor Leone Levi's evening class at King's College, May last.

Peckham Rye Common is near, the school premises are large, and the general accommodation for Boarders is superior. Terms moderate and inclusive.

EDUCATION. — RINGWOOD, HANTS.

The Rev. J. OSWALD JACKSON begs to announce that his Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, the 3rd of August.

Mr. Jackson has One Vacancy.

BRIDLINGTON QUAY, YORKSHIRE, MANOR HOUSE SCHOOL.

The Principal is assisted by Tutor of University Education. A limited number of Young Gentlemen only. Pupils are prepared for the Professions or Mercantile Pursuits, the Colleges, and Middle-class Examinations.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Principal.
N.B.—See-bathing during the season.

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Conducted by Miss NICHOLS.

The course of study embraces all the elements of a solid and refined English Education, with Music, Singing, Drawing, French and German taught by Professors. The highest references are given.

School duties will be RESUMED on the 1st.

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School will RE-OPEN July 31st.

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EDUCATION.

FIRST-CLASS DISSENTING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

In addition to their own experience in Tuition, and direct personal superintendence, the Misses BUTLER engage the assistance of Professors for Music, Singing, and Languages. A Foreign Government resides in the House.

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For further particulars apply to the Principal, Hyde-park School, Leeds.

July 13th, 1863.

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Principal:

The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum.

The School will RE-OPEN, after the Midsummer vacation, on FRIDAY, 7th August, 1863.

Applications for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

EDUCATION in SCARBORO'. HADDO-TERRACE SCHOOL.

Principal—The Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A., assisted by Two Resident Masters.

The system of Education is the same as that adopted in the best schools in Edinburgh. The object aimed at is thoroughness in what is taught. Pupils are prepared either for commercial life or a university course.

Terms, per annum, for boys under 11 years of age, 40 Guineas; for boys above 11 years of age, 45 Guineas.

References.—The Revs. R. Balgarnie, Scarborough; J. H. York; R. Bruce, A.M., Huddersfield; E. R. Conder, Leeds; John Eadie, D.D., LL.D., Glasgow; W. E. Esq., M.P. Blair Adam.



THE REV. WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.B.,
RECEIVES A FEW PUPILS TO BOARD AND
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For further particulars, apply to the Rev. W. Kirkus, St.
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This Establishment, conducted by the Rev. WALTER GILL
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Terms moderate. Prospectus on application to the Principal.
References to Parents of Pupils.

French and German taught by native Professors.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD
HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special
regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Trades-
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Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—
English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in
good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The
premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the
situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best descrip-
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A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils ad-
mitted at any time.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Principal.—Mr. M. JACKSON.

The Pupils of this Establishment are carefully instructed in
all the branches of a thorough English Education, and in
Latin, Greek, French, German, and Mathematics. In proof of
this Mr. Jackson will be happy to forward to any address lists
of his pupils who have distinguished themselves at the Oxford
Local Examinations since their commencement in 1853, to-
gether with the subjects in which they severally passed.

In addition to sound mental culture and development, great
attention is given to the Religious and Moral Training of the
Pupils, as well as to their health, comfort, and happiness.

The Pupils will re-assemble on TUESDAY, July 28th.

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

Rev. R. C. JESSOP, B.A. (London University), Head Master.

The usual branches of a first-class education are taught, and
pupils prepared for University and other Examinations. The
Moral and Religious Welfare of the pupils is carefully watched
over, and every endeavour is made to combine the comforts of
home with the discipline of school. The remarkable healthi-
ness of Buxton makes it an especially-desirable locality for
residence, and the completed extension of the Midland and
London and North-Western Railways places it in direct com-
munication with the North and South of England.

References are kindly permitted to Rev. Dr. Falding, Rother-
ham College, Yorkshire; Professor Newth, Lancashire College,
Manchester; Professor Goward, M.A., Spring-hill College,
Birmingham; T. Barnes, Esq., M.P., The Quinta, Shropshire;
B. Whitworth, Esq., J.P., Drinkwater-park, Manchester; and
to other Parents of Pupils.

HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, THAME, near OXFORD.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH.

Assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The special aim of this School is to prepare Youths for Com-
mercial pursuits; and the great success which has attended
Mr. Marsh's efforts in Thame for twenty-two years is the best
proof of the efficiency of the system pursued. No pains are
spared to make every Pupil write a good hand, understand
Arithmetic and Mental Arithmetic. The best specimens of
Writing and Drawing in the Great Exhibition of 1851 were by
Pupils from this School, and attention is requested to the
specimens of Book-keeping and Drawing now exhibiting at the
Crystal Palace.

* * * References to the Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; the Rev.
I. Dossy, Edmonton; W. Johnson, Esq., Banbury; and
Parents in all the midland counties.

Terms low and inclusive. Prospectus, with sketch of
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The Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER receives a limited number
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The Course of Instruction includes all the usual branches of
learning, from the most elementary to the most advanced.

The Studies are under the constant superintendence of the
Principal, assisted by a Graduate of one of the Universities,
and by Native Professors for the French and German
Languages.

A Daily Record is kept of Studies and Conduct, and Half-
yearly Examinations are held, the results of which are for-
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The System of Education is Domestic rather than Collegiate;
the Pupils being treated as the members of a family rather
than as a school, during the intervals of study.

Liberal Board is provided. Each Pupil has a separate bed,
with ample sleeping room. The locality—on the South Coast,
opposite the Needles—affords a healthful sea-side air, with
opportunities for regular sea-bathing; and the grounds, com-
prising several acres, offer abundant facilities for youthful
games and recreation. A railway station within a mile of the
house, renders it accessible from all parts.

The vacation at Midsommer and Christmas extends through
six weeks. Next Term commences August 3rd, 1863.

Information as to terms, and references, will be given on
application as below.

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HOUSE and SCHOOL PREMISES, in which the school has
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Apply to T. A. E., Post-office, Hampstead.

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ROOM for TWO GENTLEMEN engaged in the City.
Gentlemen coming from the country will find this a favour-
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Address, with references, to A. C. B., Mr. T. Chapman
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Apply by Letter not later than the 25th July, 1863, to Mr.
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—A YOUNG LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT as
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Business, Millinery combined.

Apply to S. E. Osborn, Draper, Horsham.

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MAN requires a SITUATION as FIRST HAND or
MANAGER. Well recommended.

Address, J. Oliver, Church-street, Dunstable.

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Apply to Devereux Brothers, 54, High-street, Lowestoft.

WANTED, in a small Family where two
other Servants are kept, a respectable CHRISTIAN
WOMAN as COOK and HOUSEKEEPER. She must
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Epileptics are, with few exceptions, rejected as in-patients
by general hospitals, asylums, or convalescent institutions.
Their final doom is the lunatic asylum, or, still worse, the
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FUNDS are urgently solicited to increase the number of
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A Cash Bonus of 22 per cent., equivalent to a Reversionary
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Capital £20,000, in 20,000 Shares of £1 each.

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MANAGER OF WORKS—Mr. James Lane.

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This Company is formed for the purpose of Manufacturing
Cocoa-nut Fibre Mats and Matting, under Letters Patent
granted to George Davies, dated the 24th April, 1862.

The principal feature of Davies's Invention consists in the
improved pile of the mat, and owing to the mode of weaving,
great durability is given to the fabric at a reduced cost of
manufacture.

The superiority of articles manufactured by this process over
the present method will be well understood in the trade when
it is stated that matting of all descriptions, and carriage and
door-mats, &c., have a thick fibrous pile upon the surface hitherto
unattained.

The continually extending demand for articles made of Cocoa
Fibre will be greatly stimulated by the introduction of the
Patent process into the manufacture. The harshness hitherto
complained of in matting made of this material in the ordi-
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not only more durable, but much softer.

The Patent, at the present time, is being worked profitably
to a limited extent.

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Purchase-money for the Patent, for Looms and other Plant,
and for working the business on a large scale.

The calculations made warrant the probability that the
profits will exceed twenty-five per cent., and, as the manufac-
tury required is of a simple and inexpensive character, the
works will be in operation, and profits will be realised within
three months after allotment of shares.

The following is an Estimate of Profits to be realised:—

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Sixty Looms, producing 30 ft. Mats, per day, at 2d. per foot profit (when sold at the lowest market price), equal to 1l. 10s. per week per loom; after allowing for stoppages, &c., say 1l. per week per loom, equal to per annum ..	3,120	0	0
Twenty Looms on Matting and Fancy Work at a profit of 10s. per loom per week, equal to per annum	520	0	0
	£3,640	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Rent, Taxes, Gas and Firing for Manufacturing	180	0	0
Wages and Management	624	0	0
Three Horses' Keep	150	0	0
Expenses of Offices and Staff	300	0	0
Wear and Tear Account	£200	0	0
Reserve Account	200	0	0
	400	0	0

Balance of Profit on Capital of £5,000, nearly
equal to 40 per cent. per annum

£3,640 0 0

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.
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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES BILL.

THIS Bill received a second reading on Thursday evening last in the House of Commons—the announcement contained in the "Votes and Proceedings" to that effect some time since, and which we characterised as one which had taken us, and would take the public, by surprise, having been since corrected as a mistake of the clerk. It was moved by Lord Palmerston in a speech well worthy of the measure—short, shoppy, and without the obtrusion of a single religious sentiment—just the right sort of speech to preface the sale of a lot of livings at the Auction Mart, which, indeed, in one sense, it may be said to have done. Whether any formal opposition to it would have been raised if Mr. Barnes had not placed on the Notice Paper his amendment, or whether that opposition, supposing it to have been raised, would have assumed precisely the character that it did, is a doubt we are not called upon to resolve. We cannot forbear, however, expressing, not our surprise, but our unfeigned sorrow, that the friends of the Church of England, with the exception of Lord Henley and Mr. Dillwyn, left it to a Nonconformist to protest against what we cannot but regard as a legislative outrage upon Christian sentiment and feeling. We thank the hon. member for Bolton for the stern but dignified rebuke he administered to Parliament for the encouragement thus given to an impious and debasing traffic—and, although not more than twenty-nine members voted in favour of his amendment, "that the Bill be read a second time that day six months," it will be a consolation to him, as it is to us, to know that our children's children, when they look back upon this scandalous transaction, and trace up to it the spiritual evils which full surely they will find it to have produced, will be made aware that faith in Christ's truth had not died out of every heart when the deed of darkness was done, and that there were a few, at least, who did not deem a small increase of a clergyman's income a sufficient benefit to warrant the sale for money of one of the most weighty responsibilities, as well as of the most precious privileges, of a Christian Church.

The defence of the Bill was in some respects remarkable, as indicating a state of conscience utterly incapable, on this matter, at any rate, of discerning a distinction between legal rights and moral right. Mr. Walpole, of whom personally we feel it to be a pleasure as well as a duty to speak with sincere respect, most pithily expressed the anomalous kind of feeling to which we have alluded. "The opponents of the Bill," said he, "confounded two separate and distinct things—the sale of a lawful trust, and the sale of an advowson or right of patronage. Public opinion was opposed to the one, but not to the other. Public opinion would never tolerate that a vacant living should be sold; but in dealing with an advowson or right of patronage the question

which arose was whether a transfer of the patronage from the Lord Chancellor to private hands, by means of which great benefit would be conferred upon the parishes for religious purposes, should not be allowed to pass into law." Good Mr. Walpole! It seems never to have occurred to him to glance at this question in any but its legal light. Every word of the argument—and it was the only argument pleaded in support of the measure—is redolent of heathenism. No doubt, the sale of a trust and the sale of an advowson are two separate and distinct things—that is, the law of England treats them very differently—condemns the first as simony, and sanctions the last as an indefeasible right of property. But in the eye of Christian morality—in the light of Christ's holy Gospel—in the judgment of Him who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity, what essential difference is there between the one and the other? The distinction, as Mr. Walpole knows, was invented by ecclesiastics in the corruptest age of the Church, and perhaps they found reasons which enabled them to establish it *in foro conscientie*. But if the right hon. member for Cambridge University, "or any other man," would point out wherein the one transaction morally and spiritually differs from the other, so as to oblige us to regard the one as heinous sin, and the other as innocent and therefore allowable policy, he would not only astonish us, but make us his debtor.

We are afraid we cannot accept as final and satisfactory the reason he *did* assign. "Public opinion was opposed to the one," he told us, "but not to the other." This, then, is the standard by which we are to resolve questions of right and wrong affecting the government of the Church of Christ. What public opinion has been instructed by ecclesiastics to tolerate must be right—what it condemns must be wrong. But is there, in matters pertaining to that which the Apostle Paul designates "the body of Christ," no higher sanction than that of "public opinion"? Is there nothing whatever in the spiritual relationship between a Christian pastor and his flock to lift the most vital act by which that relationship can be affected above the range of a merely legal morality? Are men who aim to imbibe and illustrate the spirit of their Divine Lord, warranted in deciding questions peculiarly referable to His exclusive authority, by ascertaining what "public opinion" may chance to think of them? Take back the words, Mr. Walpole, in which the lawyer spoke, not the Christian. They are not worthy of you. They are not worthy of the Church you venerate. They are not worthy of the age in which we live. They are worthy only of this profane and execrable Bill.

"In dealing with an advowson, or right of patronage, the question that arises is whether a transfer of the patronage from the Lord Chancellor to private hands, by means of which great benefit will be conferred upon the parishes for religious purposes, should not be allowed to pass into law." This is not an additional argument, but merely an expansion of the former one. It assumes that parishes in which the right of appointing the clergyman passes from a State officer to a private individual for a money consideration which will afterwards go to increase the income of the minister, will derive from the arrangement "great benefit." This is the fashion of speech which piety has learned to adopt in conformity with the plutocracy of the times and of the country. See how men impose upon themselves and upon each other with words! The "great benefit" which this Bill will confer upon the parishes to which it applies, will be to confirm landlords, farmers, and tradespeople in their conviction that it is no business of theirs to provide for themselves the means of religious instruction and worship, and in their habit of buttoning up their pockets whenever an appeal is made to them for a religious purpose, or, at all events, of parting with no more cash than is demanded of them by "public opinion." An unspeakable benefit, certainly! On the other hand, there is a slight set-off. Men can under-

stand how their religious responsibilities may be monopolised by a high officer of State, without necessarily implying their own humiliation, but the advantage conferred by this Bill upon the parishes, or, in other words, upon localised Christian congregations, will be, that it will exempt them from the need of exchanging their temporal for spiritual things, by making a capital bargain of their spiritual things, and so investing the proceeds as to leave their temporal things untouched. Said we not truly that the best defence of this measure is redolent of heathenism? Mammon grins out upon us from every line.

The whole system is of a piece. Lord Palmerston, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Hubbard strangely agree. The noble lord recommends the Bill thus—"It has been very much matter of complaint lately that there is a disinclination on the part of young gentlemen of good education to enter the Church. . . . The smallness of the incomes arising from a great number of these cures, is a reason why young men who think they can do better for themselves in other careers in life, should be disinclined to enter a profession in which the emoluments are so trifling." We have not the smallest doubt of the *fact*. But what a Church system that must be which depends for its success upon such ignoble motives—what a ministry of salvation that must be the ranks of which are filled or thinned by the greater or lesser number of good stipends—and what an unselfish and unworldly spirit that must be which is formed by teaching the laity the "great benefit" of getting their religious means without cost to themselves, and the clergy that to their "emoluments" they must look for their only reward! Can this unblushing reversal of all that Christianity proclaims and enforces build up a spiritual and efficient Church? Are these the doctrines which will purify men's souls? All we can say is, that if Colenso slays his thousands, Palmerston, Hubbard, and Walpole will slay their ten thousands. Intellectual disbelief must be regarded, after all, as a less evil than moral obliquity.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

At a dead-lock! There are three or four kinds of dead-lock. The original dead-lock is of the nautical species, and refers to a boat arriving at a shut lock on a river or canal, which will not move, or, in other words, is "dead." The nautical dead-lock is, however, not a very serious one, and in our younger days it could be overcome without much difficulty. We rather think, in fact, that we used to rejoice in it. It was what boys call "splendid," and "great fun," to pull our boat up the river banks on one side of the lock, carry it (getting dreadfully wet and dirty) to the other side, and then launch it, in high glee, on its proper element. Our glee was only damped (when, in an excess of animal spirits and muscular power, the boat happened to be launched a little too far. But this mishap was never fatal, and we should have been neither irritated nor discouraged, but rather cheered, if we had known that every lock ahead of us was "dead."

The second species of dead-lock is of a domestic character. This is more irritating than the first, partly because the persons who generally encounter it are older than boating boys, and have become conscious that they have "nerves"; partly because the obstruction itself, though so effective, is so little; and partly because it generally occurs when you are in immediate want of the article to the possession of which the dead-lock is so complete a bar. Persons in such circumstances do all kinds of things. The impetuous man rushes against the door and breaks it open, or sends for a chisel and forces the lock or desk—whichever may happen to be the weakest; the irritated man pulls and pushes, exclaims and perspires, without getting a step further in his purpose; the quiet man wheedles the lock, and if he cannot succeed in turning it by this process, sends

for the locksmith, and in a sensible manner goes to his other work.

These are actual dead-locks; all others are metaphorical. Metaphorical dead-locks occur everywhere,—in house, in business, in politics, and, lastly, in the Church. Of these four various kinds there is only one which is irremediable. There have been dead-locks, we dare say, in the domestic concerns of every one of our readers, but they have been, or certainly will be, got over. There have been dead-locks in politics,—as when Richard the Protector resigned; when Queen Anne died; often times when George III. was King; and, of late years, more than once, when an attempt has been made to keep together a Tory Ministry. The political dead-lock has, however, always been picked, and the door to office kept wide, and not unfrequently, for far too long a period, open. But whoever heard of the Church getting past an ecclesiastical dead-lock? Two hundred years ago it was met by the Act of Uniformity, and there it remains still; a hundred and fifty years ago Convocation got into a dead-lock, and at a dead-lock it remains still; so of the parochial system; so of patronage; so of the prosecution of ecclesiastical offenders; so of everything. Wherever the law brings the Church up there it stops. For a little time, like a bird changed, year by year, from a larger to a smaller cage, it flutters against the wires, but by-and-bye it reconciles itself to its smaller house, and if it looks a little more depressed than before, and refuses to sing so cheerily, it will, at any rate, show increased vigour in pecking at any friend or enemy who may happen to come within its reach.

At a dead-lock! Another dead-lock! Look at the Burial Service debate in the House of Lords on Monday evening. Lord Ebury rose to ask what the Bishops had done to put an end to the scandal arising from the use of this service, and before he sat down, in order to illustrate the necessity for action, informed the House that only recently, in a populous parish, this service had been performed amid the murmurs of the people assembled, and that when it was over, a woman went up to the clergyman and said, "Sir, the man you have buried was my husband; you may say what you please, but I know he is gone to hell." Two most reverend Archbishops and one old and right reverend bishop heard these words, having, doubtless, heard of similar cases every year of their lives. What have they to say? The Archbishop of Canterbury reports that "no definite conclusion has been arrived at"; the Archbishop of York, after recounting the propositions that had been made and rejected, "did not believe that any recommendation tending to remove this difficulty would emanate from the bench of bishops, or that any improvement could be expected to emanate from a Royal Commission"; while the Bishop of Exeter "entertained no hope of a solution of the difficulty." The difficulty itself is acknowledged, the scandal is bemoaned; but the Bishops find themselves to be at a dead-lock, and there they must remain.

At a dead-lock! Why? The Archbishop of York informed the House that there was one key which would open this gate. "One proposition," said his lordship, "was to restore the former discipline of the Church with regard to evildoers during their lifetime; but he did not believe it was possible to do that without denationalising the Church." Here again, therefore, is the old, old argument for doing nothing. You will "denationalise the Church." Touch the Act of Uniformity—you will denationalise the Church! Touch the parochial system—you will denationalise the Church! Touch patronage—you will denationalise the Church! Touch Subscription—you will denationalise the Church! Touch the Burial Service—you will denationalise the Church! And so this figment of the Episcopal imagination frightens away all hope of reform. Mumbo Jumbo! Better a dead-lock every way than see this awful image! We wonder what Sydney Smith would have said to such a cuckoo cry? He once wrote as follows:—"Before I form any opinion on Establishments I should like to know the effects they produce on vegetables. Many of our clergy suppose that if there were no Church of England, cucumbers and celery could not grow; that mustard and cress could not be raised. If Establishments are connected so much with the great laws of nature, this makes all the difference; but I cannot believe it." The Archbishop of York evidently belongs to the class of clergy here referred to.

The *Record* writes as follows on the second reading of the Augmentation of Benefices Bill:—

We are happy to observe that, in spite of the efforts of the Liberation Society, the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation of Benefices Bill was carried last night by a great majority in the House of Commons. The Libera-

tion Society is avowedly opposed to the bill, because it tends to strengthen the Church, just as every good ecclesiastical appointment, whether to a bishopric, a deanery, or a benefice, is calculated to promote attachment to the Established Church. We are not surprised to see Lord Henley seconding Mr. Barnes, and opposing the bill on the ground of his objection to the sale of benefices. Much good has resulted to the Church from the purchase of benefices, and as it is admitted that there is property in an advowson, we do not see on what principle such property can be justly declared unmarketable. To sell a spiritual office, or to allow any secular motive to influence a bishop in admitting candidates to holy orders, would indeed be a grievous offence. But as matters stand, we do not see how benefices held by private landholders can cease to be a subject of transfer; and to allow the State to augment benefices by selling the patronage to landowners who have an interest in the neighbourhood, is surely a measure as unobjectionable in principle as it is likely to be attended with good practical results.

Much in this strain used the stricter sects of New England to write on the slavery question before the war broke out. At that time—nearly ten years ago—one amongst them prophesied that this system must shortly bring them to a civil war, when the days would come to them all, not with black, but with blood-red face, and that those days would end in the establishment of a Southern military despotism, and in national ruin. This was before the Fugitive Slave Bill was passed, whereat all New England rejoiced, and in seven years thousands of the best of her sons have been cut down in fighting against the new Slave Power which they themselves had helped to create. So, if there is any sequence in moral and spiritual laws, it will, in all probability, soon be with the party which the *Record* so characteristically represents. The party which talks of wholesale simony as doing great "good," which avows that it does not see why benefices should be unmarketable, and which asserts that such a system "is surely as unobjectionable in principle as it is likely to be attended with good practical results," is meeting, with quick steps, its "blood-red" days. There are those whose conscience pricks them to fly from the results of their misdeeds; there are others who, if they do not practise virtue, are yet not so shameless as to praise vice; there is a third class, whom long and wilful violation of moral law has so hardened that the conscience has become dumb and the heart deaf to all moral entreaties. So it is with the Evangelical party in the Established Church, and when their retribution shall come no man will either pity or help them.

The success, as great as it has been deserved, of the movement for the promotion of religious services in theatres, was commemorated last week at a city dinner-party where Mr. Morley and Mr. Hoare, Dr. Edmond and Mr. Minton, and some fifty other Churchmen and Dissenters, sat down together and talked of their work. Here Mr. Bevan proposed the health of the Dissenting ministers, and the Rev. C. J. Goodhart paid a similar compliment to Mr. Morley. The committee have done a great work—first in taking the Gospel to the people, and secondly, in breaking down ecclesiastical distinctions and mere ecclesiastical habits. We rejoice in their success, and wish them God speed. They will soon learn, however, that they have as yet taken only one step in the right direction, and that for large and secure success they must take another, and to the "ecclesiastical powers that be" more offensive one, than have yet had to consider.

We have been looking over the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. On Wednesday last some financial matters were considered, when it was reported by Mr. John Lytle that the average annual religious contributions in eight northern Presbyteries was 1s. 5d. to 1s. 10d. for each individual in a family, or 1d. a week for each communicant. This is not quite so much as the average payment of the lower class of children in British schools. Such people have, of course, as little sense of shame as they have experience of religion. This, we need scarcely say, is the *Regium Donum* Church.

We print in another column a brief report of the brief proceedings of the Church Institute on Thursday. It will be seen that while there is no absence of political Churchmanship amongst Churchmen, there is considerable division of opinions as to which party it may be most desirable to support. We are not at all surprised to notice that Lord Palmerston is a favourite in their ranks. Mr. Edkins, in expressing his belief that the noble lord was "a much better Churchman" than Mr. Disraeli, gave utterance to a sentiment in which most Dissenters will sympathise. No doubt, neither of the statesmen named cares more for the Church than for any other convenient weapon of political warfare; but Mr. Disraeli, while making louder professions, is unquestionably most capable of damaging the Establishment. The debate—such as it was—will, we hope, act as an additional inducement

to Nonconformist electors to look actively and closely to the "Register."

THE THEATRE SERVICES.

On Tuesday evening, July 7th, Mr. George Moore, of Bow-churchyard, who has taken a great interest in the series of united religious services which have been held in the theatres of the metropolis for two or three years past, invited the committee who have managed the services, and those clergymen and Dissenting ministers who conducted them, to dinner in the spacious premises of Messrs. Copestake, Moore, and Co., with the view of interchanging opinions on these remarkable efforts to reach the masses of the metropolis. The party consisted of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Ebury, Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., Rev. W. Arthur, Rev. Hugh Allen, D.D., Rev. Richard Burgess, Rev. S. Bergne, and a large number of ministers and laymen of various denominations.

After dinner, and the drinking of the Queen's health, Mr. MOORE said that his motive in calling together the present assemblage was to afford an opportunity for the United Committee and the preachers to come into friendly contact. He had regarded it as a special privilege to support the preachers on the occasion of their officiating at the services, and he rejoiced in this opportunity of showing them hospitality. He concluded by proposing "Health to Lord Shaftesbury and success to the United Committee." (Applause.)

The toast was warmly received. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, on rising to respond, observed that their honoured friend, Mr. Moore, need not take so disparaging a view of his own doings; for whilst all that he (Lord Shaftesbury) did was done in public, what Mr. Moore did was done in secret. When they took into account the parental interest which he manifested in the welfare—not temporal only, but eternal—of the 500 young men of that vast establishment, all must feel that he was engaged in a great work, for which he prayed "God-speed." (Cheers.) Proceeding to speak at length on the theatre-preaching, the noble earl traced its origin to the passing of the Religious Worship Act, a measure which removed legal difficulties and impediments, and gave liberty and free action to united effort among the masses of the people. The adoption of the theatres for religious service gave, at first, a shock to the minds of many, not to be wondered at; but the fact was, that these buildings were the only large spaces readily available for this purpose—there was no other practicable means of effecting the object. The issue of this great and mighty experiment was now known. Hundreds and thousands who would never go near a church or chapel had heard the Word of God in the theatres, and he did not believe that any experiment had been more signally successful. (Cheers.) The greatest benefits had resulted, not only to the congregations, but to the preachers. (Cheers.) And he cited many striking examples of success. His lordship proceeded to pass a warm eulogium on the labours of the United Committee, and concluded an eloquent appeal to co-operation between Nonconformists and Churchmen, by exhorting them, in a high and holy sense, to act on the common and homely proverb,—"A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." (Great cheering.)

The next speaker was Lord EBURY, who proposed the sentiment, "Success to the City Mission," accompanied with the health of the chairman of its committee, Mr. Joseph Hoare. Mr. HOARE, in responding, made an appeal for the City Mission, the funds of which were declining to such an extent that it had been necessary to dispend with twenty missionaries during the past year. Mr. R. C. L. BEVAN gave, "The Health of the Dissenting Ministers who had taken part in the services," coupling therewith the names of the Rev. Dr. Spence and the Rev. Dr. Edmond. Each of those gentlemen returned thanks. The Rev. C. J. GOODHART (Park Chapel, Chelsea), in giving, "The Health of Mr. S. Morley and the committee of the St. James's Hall and Britannia Theatre Services" [a body distinct from the United Committee], expressed his constant readiness to act cordially with Dissenters who held firmly by the truth of God. Mr. MORLEY, in responding, stated that his committee had been in operation since the Exhibition of 1851, and it was estimated that at least 300,000 persons had attended the services at St. James's Hall and the Britannia Theatre. He drew attention to the importance of the enlarged effort, now making, for improving the dwellings of the poor. (Hear, hear.) Mr. R. N. FOWLER gave "Thanks to our most excellent host," and the health of Mr. Moore. After a few remarks by the Rev. J. B. OWEN, Mr. MOORE responded, and concluded by proposing, "The clergy of the Church of England who have taken part in the services," coupling therewith the names of the Rev. J. Patteson (rector of Spitalfields), and the Rev. T. Nolan. Both these gentlemen returned thanks. Mr. Deputy-Judge PAYNE gave "the lay preachers," for whom Captain FISHBOURNE responded. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY then rose and bore very hearty testimony to the labours of Mr. Sawell, the secretary of the United Committee. That gentleman having briefly responded, the proceedings were brought to a close, and the company separated.

THE SPANISH PROTESTANTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Head, of 20, Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, opened their rooms on Thursday afternoon, to meet several members of the European Deputation to Madrid, who promised to communicate the

proceedings and results of their mission on behalf of the Spanish Protestants. There were present six deputies, namely, Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P., who, with Mr. John Hodgkin and Mr. Fox, represented the influential community of Friends; also the Rev. Dr. Steane, Rev. J. Schmettau, Rev. S. J. Davis, Col. Walker, R.A., and J. Finch, Esq., the Deputies of the Evangelical Alliance. The Rev. N. Russell, of Paris, was also present, as representing the French Society, under whose protection Signor Matamoros and Signor Trigo have been specially placed; besides several other gentlemen, including Dr. G. H. Davis, of the Religious Tract Society, and Wilbraham Taylor, Esq., of the Protestant Defence Society. There were many ladies present.

After devotions, Mr. HEAD briefly stated the object of the meeting, and called on his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Gurney, to give an account of the work of the deputation.

Mr. GURNEY made a short general statement, but said that he would leave it to Dr. Steane to enter more into details.

Dr. STEANE then proceeded to give an account of the deputation. He said he would not enter much into the early details concerning Matamoros. He therefore stated generally that it was for reading and possibly giving away the Bible, and not for any political offence, that Matamoros and his compatriots were sent to gaol and finally condemned to the galleys. Dr. Steane's narrative did not lead him to refer to the remarkable circumstances connected with the providential meeting of Sir Robert Peel with Matamoros, and to the right hon. baronet's appeal on his behalf, first to the Spanish Prime Minister, and then in Parliament, an interference which at an early period had the effect of greatly improving the condition of the prisoners. Dr. Steane proceeded to explain that the deputation would have proceeded earlier to Spain had they not been advised that for foreigners to interfere with the matter whilst judicial proceedings were still pending would have been accounted injudicious and improper. But the moment the sentence was pronounced, the deputation started, and he had no doubt that the commutation of the penalty was to be attributed to the influence of the united deputation, which was composed of representatives from England, France, Austria, Bavaria, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and especially Prussia. Dr. Steane gave an account of all the deputies, and said that they all acted in great harmony, meeting twice every day, including an evening devotional meeting, in which Christians speaking six or seven different languages took part. They were not allowed as a body to have an audience of the Queen, and all of their different ambassadors exhorted them to avoid publicity, and whatever was calculated to irritate; yet he confidently believed that good fruit would spring out of the deputation, and that even before the nine years of banishment were over Matamoros would be allowed to return to the tyrannical country from which he had been so unjustly driven for the offence of reading the Word of God.

Colonel WALKER complained that Matamoros had been in London or the neighbourhood for a week without being introduced to more than a few of the Christian friends who had been interested in his rescue.

Dr. G. H. DAVIS said it had been deemed by many likely to prove highly injurious to the prisoners to make lions of them in this country, and in fact it had not been intended that they should come here at all.

Some further conversation followed on the same subject, and there was a general feeling that, although it was no doubt a mistake not to have introduced Matamoros to the British deputies who had so kindly travelled to Madrid on his behalf, yet it indicated a wise discretion in those who sought to prevent Matamoros, and more especially his companions in prison, from being lionised in London or the country. We have been informed that it was the wish of the French Society, which was represented by M. Russell, that Matamoros, who is their agent, should not be exhibited, and probably M. Russell did not feel himself at liberty to allow of any latitude. It is not to be overlooked that the persecution was very indiscriminate, and that some were thrown into prison whose principles are not more stable than those of Escalante of Cadiz.—*Record.*

THE AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES BILL.—The following are the twenty-nine members who voted on Thursday night against the second reading of this bill:—Messrs. W. P. Adam, A. S. Ayrton, E. Baines, A. Black, E. P. Bouverie, J. Caird; Sir M. J. Cholmeley; Messrs. R. Cobden, W. Cox, R. Dalglish, L. L. Dillwyn; Sir C. Douglas; Messrs. F. Doulton, M. E. Duff, H. E. C. Ewing; Lord Fermoy; Messrs. J. Greene, G. Hadfield, W. S. Lindsay, J. Locke, J. R. Mills, R. Padmore; Sir S. M. Peto, Mr. J. Pilkington, Sir J. V. Shelley; Messrs. M. T. Smith, P. A. Taylor, J. White, and W. Williams. Tellers, Mr. Barnes and Lord Henley.

THE PRISON MINISTERS BILL.—This bill has now been reprinted in its complete form, with the final amendments of the two Houses of Parliament. The Lords altered the wording of the proviso, in regard to the prison-keeper's showing the minister the list of prisoners of his (the minister's) persuasion, and limiting his visitation to such prisoners. They inserted a proviso that the permission of the visiting justices to a minister to visit a prisoner should be "not against the will of" such prisoner. Provisions made by the Lords, that any prisoner should, "on request, be allowed to attend the chapel, or to be

visited by the chaplain of the gaol," and that "no minister shall be appointed" under this Act, where there is not a chaplain of the Established Church, were omitted by the Commons.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE ATHANASIAN CREED.—In a letter to the Bishop of London, on the Act of Uniformity, the Rev. H. Highton, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Principal of Cheltenham College, tells a good story as to the way in which the Bishop got over the stumbling-block of the Athanasian Creed when he was at Rugby:—"And when you yourself succeeded to his [Arnold's] place, I well remember the ingenuity with which you avoided the difficulty, by having the Athanasian Creed sung by the choir, and so throwing the burden of conscientious difficulty on to paid and uneducated choristers, who would have been equally ready, and equally little distressed, to have sung a creed of Arius, and to have denounced against all Homo-cousians the same everlasting punishment now denounced against all Homo-cousians."

HAVE CLERGYMEN A RIGHT TO FEES?—A case of interest to all parochial incumbents came before the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday. A labouring man, named Bryant, in the parish of Horton, Buckinghamshire, applied to the rector to marry him, but refused to pay the fees. The rector offered, if the labourer would plead inability, to advance the fees for him, which the labourer refused to do, on which the rector declined to perform the ceremony, and both bride and bridegroom brought actions against him. The action of the bride was afterwards withdrawn, and it was understood that the parties had been married; but the action of the bridegroom was continued. From the opening statement of the learned counsel, it appeared that although this action was brought in the name of Bryant, it was evidently sustained by some other persons residing in the parish, who, either from motives of personal pique towards the incumbent, or from a feeling of dislike towards the Established Church, have resolved to make a vigorous opposition to the practice at present adopted by incumbents, of demanding fees for the performance of marriages, baptisms, and burials. At the suggestion of the Lord Chief Justice the case was made a special one, and submitted for arbitration.

THE CHURCH INSTITUTION AND PARTY POLITICS.

—At a general meeting of the Church Institution on Thursday evening, Lord Lyttelton in the chair, a resolution was adopted, affirming that it was desirable for the Executive Committee to appeal to the friends of the Church generally throughout the country, to enable them to afford assistance to parties who might be involved in litigation in defence of Church rights. Mr. G. F. Chambers then moved a resolution, affirming that it was desirable to stimulate Churchmen to exercise their legitimate influence in the choice of their representatives at the next general election. He disclaimed all desire to enter into considerations of party politics. Some might prefer the leadership of Mr. Disraeli, another section might prefer Mr. Gladstone, another section might prefer Mr. Newdegate, and some very few in that assembly he thought might desire the leadership of the noble lord the member for Tiverton. The resolution having been seconded by Mr. H. Hoare, Mr. Edkins expressed his opinion that the members of the Institution ought not to discuss party politics or theology. Mr. Chambers had made invidious remarks about Lord Palmerston which he thought must do much to injure the Institution. He believed that if Lord Derby came into power Church-rates would be an open question, the noble lord's son (Lord Stanley) always having voted for their abolition. He believed that Lord Palmerston was a much better Churchman than Mr. Disraeli. The pretended love of Lord Derby's party for the Church was only a cry to get into power, and as soon as that was accomplished they would throw the Church overboard, as they had done before. Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., denied this, and expressed his regret that party politics had become mixed up with their discussions. The resolution was adopted with one dissentient, and the meeting was shortly afterwards brought to a close.

DR. CANDLISH AND THE BALMORAL MONUMENT.

—Lord Balcapple, who is just now Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, is about to leave the Free Church, of which he is a member, in consequence of Dr. Candlish's attack on her Majesty for placing a certain inscription on the Prince Consort Memorial at Balmoral. In reference to this event, Dr. Candlish, in a letter to the Edinburgh papers, says he thinks it hard that the assembly, and still more the Free Church, should be held accountable for the views of an individual speaker merely because he was not contradicted on the spot. He adds:—

I am not aware that I transgressed the fair limits of free speech when I stated what I personally felt. I asked for no judgment of the House, or of any man in the House. I spoke for myself alone, not for the assembly, far less for the Church; and it is scarcely reasonable, I submit, to saddle me with the blame of involving a dumb assembly in my peculiar treason, and depriving a defenceless Church on that account of one of its ornaments and supports. But I must allow that whatever the learned judge's mode of punishing me in many and many for one, may say for his logic or his law, it speaks volumes for his loyalty.

The rev. Doctor goes on to deny that he made any attack upon the Queen. His attack was upon her advisers. He says:—

I did not believe, and I do not believe, that the apocryphal inscription is the Queen's act. It is an absurdity too great, I should have supposed, for any learned judge, with all his loyalty, to swallow, to imagine that her Majesty did not consult, if not some of her Ministers, at least some of her chaplains. Of course I do not

refer to her Scotch chaplains. I really never suspected any old acquaintance, Dr. Norman Macleod, of any complicity in this affair. But it is notorious that certain English divines have the ear and the confidence of the Court—not for weeks, but for months, all the year round—whose views are all in favour of that latitudinarian tendency as regards the Bible against which I felt myself called upon to sound an alarm. If I have done them wrong in fancying them to have some responsibility in connexion with the inscription, I am quite ready to tender to them the most ample apology. But upon its merits my mind is unchanged; and I do not see anything to repent of in the substance of what I said in the assembly.

Dr. Candlish proceeds to vindicate the terms of his speech. He does not suspect Romish priests of having a hand in the inscription, but

Who does not know that it is playing into the hands of Rome to break down the distinction between the Bible and the Apocrypha? Infidels and latitudinarian divines are simply preparing the way for Rome when they affect or seem to put the Apocrypha on the same footing with the Bible. I cannot get rid of the impression that the Balmoral inscription manifests a tendency in that most dangerous direction. I have said so; and whoever is responsible for it I must say so still.

After a warm profession of loyalty to the Queen, Dr. Candlish concludes his long letter by expressing the hope that an alteration may yet be made in the monumental tribute which would remove all cause of annoyance and offence. "A Loyal Scot," in a letter to the *Scotsman*, says:—"The inscription was suggested to the Queen in a letter from her daughter, the Princess of Prussia, and at once adopted by her Majesty as most touchingly appropriate. I have the best means of knowing this to be a fact."

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS MANN.—There are many of our readers who will see with sorrow the announcement, in our columns to-day, of the decease of Mr. Thomas Mann, who died at his residence at Sydenham very suddenly, on Saturday morning last. Mr. Mann was born in the year 1794 at Evesham, in Worcestershire, where he underwent his preliminary training for the profession of the law. Soon after the expiration of his articles, which he served with the late Mr. J. M. G. Cheek, he removed to Andover, in Hampshire, where he practised as a solicitor from 1818 to 1836, rendering some service during that period to the Liberal cause, of which he was ever a staunch supporter. As a Nonconformist, he was also naturally and warmly solicitous for the advancement of religious liberty, and much interested in all measures having for their object the equality of Churchmen and Dissenters in the eye of the law. Consequently, when the plan was suggested for a civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and for legalising marriages performed either in Dissenters' places of worship, or before the Superintendent-Registrar, Mr. Mann bestowed a great deal of attention and labour upon the subject; and upon the passing of the Registration and Marriage Acts he accepted, in 1836, the appointment of chief clerk in the new General Register Office, an appointment which he had held, at the date of his death, a period of more than twenty-seven years—first under Mr. T. H. Lister, and for the last twenty-three years under Major Graham, the present Registrar-General. At the Census of 1841 Mr. Mann occupied for some time the post of Secretary to the Commission for that purpose; and we believe that to him is mainly attributable the idea of the Census of Religious Worship of 1851, which, together with the Educational Census of that year, was carried out practically, under Major Graham's directions, by his son, Mr. Horace Mann, then a practising barrister, and now the Registrar of the Civil Service Commission. By the death of Mr. Thomas Mann, a life of unvaried and uninterrupted industry and usefulness has been closed amidst the regrets of all who were acquainted with him, either from official or private intercourse. Mr. Mann was possessed of a remarkably shrewd, accurate, and practical judgment, and those who knew him well will always remember his genial manner and affectionate tenderness of disposition. We believe that the mortal remains of our friend will be buried to-morrow, at the Abney-park Cemetery.

Religious Intelligence.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.—The Midsummer examination of the pupils took place on Wednesday, July 1st, and the classical portion was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Spence, of the Poultry Chapel. His report to the committee is highly satisfactory, and he concludes by saying, "To me the result of the examination was truly gratifying, and gave me unmistakable evidence of much painstaking on the part of the master, and no little industry and attention on the part of most of the boys." The English department was conducted in the afternoon, by Mr. J. C. Curtis, B.A., of the Borough-road School, and was equally satisfactory. "The amount of knowledge displayed (says Mr. Curtis) led me to believe that the pupils had been very diligent in their studies, and that their accomplished instructor had devoted himself to his arduous and responsible duties with great zeal and judgment." The boys next passed through their drill in the playground, very much to the entertainment of the numerous party of friends who were now gathered together. Tea was then served on the lawn, and the chair was afterwards taken by W. H. Warton, Esq., surrounded by the largest assembly of ladies and gentlemen ever witnessed on any of these occasions. Various interesting recitations were given by the pupils, some suitable pieces were sung, and

large number of prizes, contributed chiefly by friends present, were distributed; and after singing the National Anthem and the Doxology, the company departed, highly delighted with the proceedings of the day.

RECTORY-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, WOOLWICH.—The fourth anniversary commemorating the erection of this place of worship, was held on Tuesday week, by a series of interesting services similar to those on previous occasions. The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Leask, D.D. A considerable number of the congregation and friends from a distance then dined together in the lecture-room. After the repast, a public meeting was held, the Rev. W. Gill, pastor of the church, presiding. Mr. Pearce gave a brief account of the financial history of the building during the past four years; and stated that since the commencement of the last anniversary more than 1,100*l.* had been collected towards the reduction of the debt. At present there were only two items of debt to be reported,—950*l.*, a loan at 4 per cent. from Messrs. J. and J. Smith; and 300*l.* loan without interest from the London Chapel-Building Society. He was glad to say that he had a balance over last year's expenditure of 22*l.* The Rev. G. Gilbert, secretary of the London Chapel-Building Society, after some eulogy on the pastor and his successful labours, congratulated the congregation on having a most noble edifice for worship, and school-rooms for the instruction of the young, and other accommodation, and at the same time on having so far cleared off their debt, that out of the original cost of 6,500*l.*, there now only remained about 1,250*l.* There was, he felt, much reason to thank God and take courage. (Cheers.) Their church also had been favoured in having raised up in its midst good men to attend to the varied audiences of its sanctuary; one name which he should always think of with respect was that of their friend Mr. Pearce, and his companions in this work. The Rev. John Ross commended the habit of a constant laying-by for God out of all their incomes. The Rev. Dr. Waddington next addressed the meeting. Mr. Pearce then read a letter from Mr. Samuel Morley, who, in addition to the 50*l.* he had already subscribed, offered to give the last 25*l.* which was necessary to clear off the debt, which he (the chairman) expressed a hope would be accomplished in three years. A tea-meeting was held in the lecture-room at half-past five o'clock, when a large number of persons partook of the usual refreshments provided. The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Edmond, D.D. At nine o'clock the lecture-room was well filled by members of the congregation, who sat down to supper. Supper being ended, the Rev. W. Gill gave a report of the meetings held in the former part of the day; and cheerful speeches of good will and encouragement were delivered by Mr. T. R. Richardson, Mr. Devonshire, Mr. Hicks, Mr. G. M. Smith, Mr. Oram, and Mr. Parce, one of the much-respected city missionaries. On the following Sunday sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Beasley and the Rev. John Campbell, D.D., and the total amount collected at the anniversary was little short of 140*l.*

COVENTRY.—On Monday evening, the 29th ult., a numerously-attended tea-meeting was held at Well-street Chapel to take leave of the Rev. Philip C. Barker, M.A. and LL.B., the recently-appointed head master of Mill-hill School. Ministers of the various denominations of Coventry and its neighbourhood attended, and delivered appropriate addresses. A very valuable gold watch and chain, bearing the following inscription, were presented to Mr. Barker: "Rev. Philip C. Barker, from his attached friends, in affectionate memory of his ministry in Coventry from 1st January, 1858, to 28th June, 1863"; which Mr. Barker acknowledged in a suitable address. The loss of this gentleman to Coventry is deeply and sincerely regretted, not only by his own congregation, but by persons of all shades of religious and political opinions.

WIGTON.—The Rev. Henry Perfect having accepted a most unanimous and cordial invitation to become the pastor of the new Congregational church at Silloth, took an affectionate farewell, on Sunday week, of the church and congregation at Wigton, over whom he has presided the last five years. On the previous evening a deeply-interesting meeting was convened in the chapel, to present a testimonial of grateful esteem and affectionate confidence to the retiring pastor, consisting of a handsome silver tea and coffee service. R. R. Buck, Esq., in an appropriate address, presented the testimonial in the name of the church and congregation, paying a high tribute of praise to the retiring pastor, acknowledging the success that had attended his labours, and wishing him every comfort and success in the new and important sphere of labour he is called to occupy. Mr. Perfect briefly but feelingly responded, acknowledging the many tokens of esteem he had received from them, and expressing his best wishes for their future welfare.

TWYFORD, BERKS.—The anniversary of the interesting cause in this place was held on Thursday, July 2. The pulpit of Twyford Chapel has been regularly supplied during the last five years by New College students, whose services have been highly appreciated by the people. Since the last anniversary they have been able to do much good, both by drawing crowded congregations and by visiting amongst the poor of the neighbourhood. In connexion with the chapel a day-school has been established, with an efficient governess at its head. The people have long been wanting to build a new chapel, and this was made the prominent subject at the meeting held after tea in a well-decorated barn. Mr. Samuel Pearson, of New College, who is at pre-

sent preaching there, stated that three of the congregation had generously promised to give 200*l.* for the above object. Rev. Leon Zucker, of Westerham, who, during his college course, had been connected with the Twyford people, and who had been the means of improving the interior of the present chapel, warmly applauded the idea of erecting another chapel, and of turning the present one into a schoolroom. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. D. Mossop, of Reading; Rev. J. Rowland, of Henley; Rev. Thomas James, of London; and Rev. J. Rudduck, of New College; all of whom manifested the warmest interest in the work carried on by the students and people. In the evening the Rev. T. Jones preached to an overflowing congregation on Eph. i. 2. The Rev. D. Mossop, Rev. J. Rowland, and Rev. S. Pearson, took part in the service.

Correspondence.

NEW COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Permit me to rectify an error in your report of the general meeting held at New College on the 30th ult.

I am represented as saying that the students had written a letter "in compliance with Mr. Godwin's request that they would state their opinion of his teaching." Now we did send Mr. Godwin a letter expressing the high admiration and respect in which we held him; but I am glad, for our own credit's sake, that it was an act entirely spontaneous and unsolicited.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

ALFRED NORRIS.

Clifton-road East, St. John's-wood,
June 10th, 1863.

DO CHRISTIANS PROPERLY USE THEIR RIGHTS AS BRITISH CITIZENS?

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Paul was a Roman citizen, and, as such, he possessed the following rights:—I. *Jus Census*: the right of being enrolled in the Censor's books. II. *Jus Militiæ*: the right of serving in the army. III. *Jus Tributum*: the right of tribute in relation to the value of his estate. IV. *Jus Suffragii*: the right of voting in the different assemblies of the people. V. *Jus Honorum*: the right of bearing public offices in the State. VI. *Jus Sacrorum*: the rights of sacred things. These were the public rights of the Roman citizen. Besides these, the Roman citizen had private rights, the first of which was *Jus Libertatis*, or the right of liberty. Under this right "none but the whole Roman people in the *Comitia Centuriata* could pass sentence on the life of a Roman citizen." No magistrate was allowed to punish by stripes or capitally. This right implied the right of appeal to the people or the chief authority in the State.

Of these rights Paul used two; the one, when he asked the question, "Beatest thou me, a Roman, uncondemned?" the other, when he declared to an inferior judge, "I appeal to Cæsar." And, further, he could and did show his honest indignation at the violation of his right as a Roman citizen when he sent word to the magistrates who had imprisoned and ordered him to be flogged, "to come," when they sent word that he might depart from prison, "and fetch him out."

Paul thus, though a Christian, exercised his manhood rights as a Roman citizen. Ought not Christians to exercise their manhood rights as British citizens?

The British citizen has rights similar to that which was possessed by Paul; the right of being registered, and the right of suffrage, that is, of voting in the assemblies of the people, it may be in parish vestries, or in electing members to Parliament. He is bound to use that right. Indeed, I feel tolerably certain, if he does not exercise that right, he falls into the position of him who put his candle under a bushel, who put his talent by in a napkin.

It is to be hoped that every Christian will see to the obtaining, that is, if he is qualified to vote, to get his vote registered by the 20th of this month, following the example of Paul, who, in remembering that he was called to be an apostle, was not deprived by such a call of his call to be a Roman citizen.

There is a right which remains to the British citizen of the highest importance in connexion with the results likely to originate from it, it is the right of *petitioning*. I may refer to this on a future occasion.

Believe me, sincerely yours,

JOHN EPPS.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.—Negotiations are, it is said, now going on between the Alexandra-park Company and the contractors for the purchase of every part of the Exhibition building except the picture-galleries. This Alexandra-park Company was some time ago formed for the purpose of establishing a North London Crystal Palace. The work of demolition is therefore for a time suspended.

STATE OF THE CROPS.—On this subject Mr. Turner, the land agent, writes to the *Times*:—"We had this year a very dry spring. Such weather is generally favourable to the wheat plant, and this season produced an unusually vigorous root, which tillered well, retained that deep green colour which it delights a farmer to see, and has gone on steadily improving until it has burst into ear with promise of a more than average crop. A great portion of our wheat was autumn-sown, early and well put into the ground; and I think at present harvest fairly promises to be ready for reaping a fortnight sooner than last year; though, of course, the process of ripening depends greatly on the weather. All spring-sown corn crops look well, excepting here and there a field of barley which, having been sown when the ground was in an unfit state to receive seed, came up in patches, and still shows bald spots. Potatoes have been largely planted, and thus far look very promising."

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, Lord CHELMSFORD again introduced the case of the dismissed Ionian judges, and moved for papers relating to them. The Duke of Newcastle said, although he could not consent to the motion for the papers, he should not divide the House in opposition to it. He thought that when the papers were published the ex-judges would have reason to cry, "Save me from my friends!" After some further discussion the motion for the papers was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

JAPAN.

On Friday, Lord CARNARVON, in moving for copies of instructions to her Majesty's diplomatic servants in Japan, or to the officers in command of her Majesty's land or naval forces, to make demands upon the Government of Japan, with the alternative of immediate hostilities on the rejection of such demands, commented on the ignorance of the House of the reasons which had led the Government to instruct Admiral Kuper to address an ultimatum to the Government of Japan. He wished to know the reasons by which the policy of her Majesty's Government had been guided.

Lord RUSSELL said he considered it his duty to see that the treaties of commerce concluded between Japan and this country were carried into effect, and that the lives of British subjects were protected. He detailed the various outrages which had been committed by the Japanese, particularly instancing the attacks on the British Legation and on Mr. Richardson. As these outrages proceeded from a settled plan to defeat the treaty, he had demanded explanations. He denied that war had been declared at once, and explained the steps which had been taken to obtain reparation. As it was just possible that redress might be refused, certain instructions had been given to our forces, but which, as at present no answer had been received, he declined to produce to the House. Disclaiming the projects of prolonged war and annexation attributed to the Government by Lord Carnarvon, he stated that our only object was to obtain reparation for the murders which had been committed, and to uphold the trade of our merchants. As soon as the answers of the Japanese Government arrived he would produce the papers.

Lord GREY considered it highly objectionable that the old custom of consulting Parliament before the declaration of war was abandoned by the Government. Although he entirely agreed in the propriety of exacting reparation for outrages on British subjects, it ought in the present case to be remembered that the treaties with Japan had been extorted by fear and intimidation. The principal causes of our present unsatisfactory relations with Japan were, in his opinion, the exorbitant demands of some of our traders on the Japanese Government for gold in exchange for silver, and the presuming and arrogant conduct of certain English residents in Japan. The papers laid on the table, however, concealed many of these facts, and while blackening the people of Japan suppressed the bad actions of our own countrymen. It was unfair to hold the Japanese Government responsible for these outrages. They had done their best to find out the offenders, but, owing to the exasperated state of public feeling against foreigners, failed, just as this country had done in bringing the perpetrators of the outrage on General Haynau to justice. He considered war with Japan would cost us much blood and money, would introduce into Japan the same anarchy as was now seen in China, and was unjust and impolitic in itself.

The Duke of SOMERSET contended that as the treaties concluded with Japan had been accepted by successive Governments, it was the duty of her Majesty's Government to uphold them. The Japanese Government had not been harshly treated, for modifications had been made in the treaties at their request. He did not think that it would be so difficult to obtain reparation as had been anticipated.

After a few words from Lord WODEHOUSE and from Lord CARNARVON in reply, the subject dropped.

The Statute Law Revision Bill, the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Bill, and the Thames Embankment (South Side) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes past eight o'clock.

On Monday, Earl RUSSELL said, in answer to questions, there was no intention of sending our Channel fleet to cruise in the Baltic; nor to send British troops to Greece with the new King.

THE BURIAL SERVICE.

Lord EBURY inquired what steps had been taken towards devising a remedy for the evils arising from the compulsory and indiscriminate use of the burial service.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said that he had promised that the subject should come under the consideration of the bench of bishops. It was brought under the notice of a very large meeting of the bishops a few weeks ago, but no conclusion was come to. However, soon after Parliament should meet again he (the Archbishop) would be in a position to announce what the feelings and opinions of the lower clergy of the province of Canterbury on the subject were, and if practicable to introduce some legislation on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

The Archbishop of YORK said that, from the divided feeling of the bishops, as shown at the meeting adverted to, he had no sanguine hopes that any agreement could be come to by next session of Par-

liament such as would be necessary to legislation. A small sect might maintain within it strict discipline on such points as this, but strict discipline could not be re-established in the Church of England without denationalising the Church. He could see no practical issue to the various propositions which had been made upon the subject. In cases in which the deceased had notoriously died in great sin the burial service was totally inappropriate; there was only one appropriate service in such cases—a service of complete silence. No softening or twisting of the words of the service would be of any avail, and he hoped no legislation in that spirit and with that purpose would be adopted. (Hear, hear.)

Earl GRANVILLE said no doubt the subject was surrounded with difficulties, but he thought it would be a great mistake in the bench of prelates to give it up in despair.

The Bishop of EXETER had no hope that Convocation would be able to solve the difficulties of the question, but, although he would not encourage hopes in others, he would not discourage the attempt of the most rev. prelate (Canterbury) near him. He regarded it as an essential point that there should be a burial service which would express the Christian hope of salvation over every one who was buried. (Hear, hear.) The question was not whether the service should be said, but whether the clergyman who refused to read the words should be liable to punishment or not. He was of opinion that in that respect the law ought to be left as it was at present, which made such offending clergymen liable to ecclesiastical penalties.

POLAND.

Earl GREY, in moving that an humble address be presented to her Majesty for papers with regard to Poland, said he could not look at the present state of affairs in Poland without apprehending the most serious consequences. He admitted that a war with Russia for Polish rights was neither desired by the Government nor by the country; but he could not read the papers which had been published without an alarm that her Majesty's Government, without intending it, might find themselves involved in a war. He reviewed most searchingly the six propositions made to Russia, and regarded them as impracticable, both on account of the feelings of the Russian nation and of the Polish insurgents. Interference, if not backed by force, was not likely to bring about good, and the party interfering was regarded very much in the light of one interfering between husband and wife. It was most essential, therefore, that her Majesty's Government should explain their views, and the results which they expected from their policy. At the present moment our diplomatic intervention only fostered false hopes, and perpetuated the horrors of that war we were desirous to suppress. Could it be hoped, from our experience of Russia, that any practical advantage would arise from these diplomatic negotiations? He warned the Government not to arouse the feelings of this country until they passed beyond control. Sympathizing with the Poles, he saw no reasons why we should set up as their champions. The present one was not a case for armed interference, and he hoped that Government, having recognised this, would not have recourse to interference of any other kind.

Lord RUSSELL commented on the difference of feeling which existed in regard to armed intervention in Poland, and expressed his opinion that it would be, in the present indeterminate nature of what really was Poland, unjust to Russia and calamitous to Europe. The gist of Lord Grey's speech was "do nothing," but several examples from recent history showed that war and human passions had not only not been prevented, but often provoked, by doing nothing. The policy of doing nothing was one of selfishness and separation. Her Majesty's Government had entered into negotiations with France, and consulted most earnestly with Austria, whose treatment of her Polish subjects he highly praised, and asked why Russia could not follow so good an example. He defended the proposed armistice and amnesty, and denied that such propositions were as impracticable as represented. He reviewed the various terms proposed to Russia, and observed that as we had based our proposals on the Treaty of Vienna, we were bound to presume that Russia was to rule in Poland, and to propose such terms as Russia could accept. The six propositions, if agreed to by Russia, would be a charter for the Poles, and a guarantee to Europe of proper government in Poland. He denied that our diplomatic interference would be prejudicial to Poland, being of opinion that if anything was to be obtained for Poland it could only be obtained by the interference of the Great Powers, insisting that the faith due to treaties should be observed.

Lord BROUGHAM considered that armed interference in Poland was not to be thought of.

Lord DERBY, having expressed his sympathy with the sufferings and gallantry of the Poles, lamented the discussions on the subject which often occurred in Parliament, as tending to cherish hopes in the Poles which could not be gratified. Entering on the general question, he expressed his surprise that Lord Russell had submitted the subject to discussion at the present time, but entirely approved his declaration that in no case would this country be dragged into a war on behalf of Poland. He wished to know whether the Government had considered, in case of the rejection of the proposals by Russia, what should be the next step they should take in conjunction with their allies. He regretted exceedingly that Lord Russell founded his proposals on the Treaty of Vienna, because if Russia refused to accede to our terms we must either have to proceed to force, or to accept an insult. He

much doubted, however, whether Lord Russell's clients would be pleased with his proposals, as they would be content with nothing short of independence. He anticipated that Russia would acquiesce in our proposals, that a conference would meet, and that during its prolonged session the revolution would be gradually suppressed.

Lord GRANVILLE was surprised at Lord Derby in finding fault with her Majesty's Government for having done something, rather than nothing, after the numerous appeals which had been made to the Government to make some attempt to stop the cruelties perpetrated in Poland. He defended the policy which had been pursued by the Government.

Lord CLANRICARDE approved the policy of non-intervention.

The Duke of ARGYLL defended the Government for basing its proposals on the Treaty of Vienna, and repudiated the doctrine that we were not to use our moral influence in the Councils of Europe.

Lord HARROWBY said the Treaty of Vienna was the only sanction given by Europe to the partition of Poland, and the title gained thereby had been torn to pieces by the violation of that treaty by Russia.

Lord RUSSELL said, in regard to the motion, there were as yet no papers, but as soon as the Russian answer was received he would lay it before Parliament.

Lord GREY explained that he did not mean that this country should always adopt a non-interference policy, but that if we were not prepared to back our representations by force we ought not to interfere, as no useful result could ensue. He ultimately withdrew his motion.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes to nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PRESERVATION OF SMALL BIRDS.

On Wednesday, Mr. PAUL moved the second reading of the Poisoned Grain, &c., Prohibition Bill, the object of which is to prevent the destruction of small birds in agricultural districts. He stated that in France and Germany it had been found that the wholesale destruction of small birds had caused great detriment to cereal and vegetable productions, owing to the increase of insect life, which had previously been kept down by the birds. The destruction of small birds, though not so great as in some foreign countries, was going on at a very large rate in this country, not only by shooting, but by the poisoning of grain, which is sown in the fields. The poison used for the purpose was commonly sold in dangerous quantities, for very small sums.

Sir G. GREY did not think the present bill was well adapted to its object, as was shown by the fact that there were amendments to be proposed in committee by the hon. gentleman who introduced it to every clause. He suggested that the bill be withdrawn and another bill presented, although perhaps the purpose might be answered if it was read a second time, committed *pro forma*, and reprinted.

The bill was read a second time on this understanding.

THE POOR OF LONDON.

Viscount RAYNHAM moved the second reading of the Casual Poor (Metropolis) Bill, the object of which is to provide greater facilities for the accommodation in workhouses for casual poor, by means of a more general system of rating, and providing district asylums for their reception.

Some discussion followed, in which Mr. GILPIN, on the part of the Government, opposed the bill, on the ground that it would cause great expense without attaining its objects; while it was a step in the direction of district rating. The subject had been and was under the consideration of the Poor Law Board. Eventually the bill was withdrawn.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Viscount RAYNHAM moved the second reading of the Domestic Servants and Apprentices Protection Bill, the object of which is to extend the principle of a measure which protects children taken from workhouses as servants and apprentices by a system of superintendence into their treatment. Sir G. GREY said the result of this bill, which provides that Poor-law officers should inspect the sleeping-places of the persons indicated, would be to prevent the employment of persons under sixteen. The bill was withdrawn.

ANCHORS AND CHAINS.

Mr. LAIRD moved the second reading of the Anchors and Chain Cables Bill, the object of which is to compel a certain testing of all anchors and cables used by vessels in the mercantile marine, under the superintendence of the Board of Trade. Mr. CAVE and Mr. HORSFALL supported the bill, and Mr. LINDSAY objected to its compulsory provisions. He moved the rejection of the bill. Mr. M. GIBSON objected to the bill, on the ground that it imposed duties on the Board of Trade which it might be difficult to fulfil. The bill would have the effect of depriving chain-manufacturers of their trade. If the Government did not set up testing machines they would give a monopoly to large manufacturers. He advised the postponement of the bill. After a good deal of discussion, the second reading was carried by 119 to 44 votes.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned at six o'clock.

JAPAN.

In answer to Mr. B. Cochrane and Mr. White, Mr. LAYARD said that every precaution would be taken to defend British subjects in Japan in case of hostilities, but as it was not easy to defend a number of persons scattered about the coast, it had been thought

proper to warn the British population of the likelihood of hostilities, so as to give them the opportunity of providing for their safety. No intimation had reached the Foreign-office to the effect that an extension of ten days had been given to the Japanese authorities before they were called on to answer the British ultimatum.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Lord PALMERSTON moved the second reading of the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill, and stated that works which involved an expenditure of 7,000,000*l.* had been sanctioned by the House, except the Spithead forts.

Sir F. SMITH moved as an amendment that no further expenditure be incurred for the present upon that part of the project of fortifications which is based on the assumption that an enemy might land in force and attempt to besiege Portsmouth or Plymouth, except on such works as are in a very advanced state.

Sir DE L. EVANS, while agreeing that some of the details of the proposed fortifications were open to criticism, could not consent to say that none at all were necessary to put our arsenals in an adequate state of defence. He objected to the amendment, as it would tend to neutralise all that had been done.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in reference to certain inquiries made by Sir F. Smith, said that 739,000*l.* of the sum of something over a million granted was for the purchase of land for the works, while the remainder of the land would shortly be in the possession of the Government. The works at Portdown-hill were so far towards completion that the amendment could hardly apply to them. No change was intended to be made in the proposed works at Hilsa. As to the north-eastern defences of Plymouth, to which the amendment was mainly directed, that involved a larger question, which had been debated and so decided by the House last year, that it must be considered bound to them, and nothing had occurred since to justify any alteration of that decision. He argued in favour of fortifications as a means of usefully and successfully employing volunteers and militia in case of invasion.

Mr. COBDEN said that the question in hand was a new one, the question of inland forts, which was based on the notion that an enemy had not only landed but were in the occupation of the interior of the country. This scheme was attributable to one person, and that was Lord Palmerston, who had for years been pressing for fortifications and armed precautions against aggression from France, and this was grounded on the idea that the progress of steam navigation had given an advantage to France over England. This idea Mr. Cobden combated, and adduced naval authorities to show that steam, in their opinion, had increased instead of diminished the naval advantages of England. He argued that no country could compete with this in mercantile steam navigation, and on this was based our naval strength in case of war. He especially ridiculed the notion of the erection of forts at Portdown, characterising them as an insult to the navy, as it implied our fleets defeated, and an army landed and marching on Portsmouth, which was to be stopped by a series of forts. But even assuming it necessary to defend that arsenal by means of fortifications, it could easily be done by means of earthworks, which could be thrown up in twenty-four hours by the agricultural labourers of Hampshire and Sussex. The scheme was a disgrace to the honour and manhood of England; and he contended that once these great fortifications were built, the necessity arose to maintain a large armed force to man them.

Sir J. FERGUSSON controverted the arguments of Mr. Cobden, and supported in its entirety the scheme of fortifications. Colonel DICKSON defended Mr. Cobden from the criticism of Sir J. Fergusson, which he characterised as unfair; and fully concurred in the condemnation of the plan of the Government, which involved what he termed a criminal expenditure of money. Mr. Berkeley and Lord Fermoy having spoken, the latter in decided opposition to the plan, Mr. NEWDEGATE protested against the establishment of a central arsenal, but in other respects fully supported the Government.

Lord C. PAGET, while admitting the relative advantage enjoyed by England as regarded steam navigation, yet argued that the use of steam in warfare laid this country more open than hitherto to sudden attack by the naval forces of other powers, and therefore it was necessary to supplement our fleets by fortifications. When the country had made up its mind that our dockyards should be put into a state of complete defence, it was idle to nibble at details, and to object to this and that section of the works, as was contemplated by the amendment.

Mr. MONSELL argued against the idea of invasion. Mr. Puller supported, and Col. Sykes opposed the measure.

Mr. B. OSBORNE contrasted the apathy of the House on this subject, which involved a present expenditure of twelve millions, and an ultimate cost of twenty millions, with the excited opposition to a vote of 280,000*l.* for the Exhibition building. His objection to the proposed plan was that it was a fragmentary one, and to the fragmentary way in which money was voted, for it would lead to large expenditure. He argued that any fortifications which it might be shown to be necessary ought not to be of stone, on which millions were thrown away, but ought to be earthworks, which were now adopted all over the world in warfare. It could be shown that even in the construction of the proposed works all sorts of blunders were being committed, and new works were being erected in order to correct mistakes which rendered the first useless. In fact, the House was legislating in the dark, and the time would come

when the country would regard those fortifications as monuments of the blindness and folly of the House of Commons. When some hon. gentlemen talked of the House being freed from the thralldom of economy, he would remind the House that in the last twenty years 500 millions had been voted for the army and navy without a single deduction. While giving credit to Lord Palmerston for real but mistaken patriotism in this design, he must oppose it.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the effect of the amendment would be to throw out the bill, to stop all the works which were going on, and to act, as he would maintain, in direct opposition to the wishes of the country. As to Mr. Cobden's speech, he was much obliged to him for it, and he should be glad to have it printed and circulated as widely as possible, for it stated that to him (Lord Palmerston) and his labours since 1845 was owing the conviction of the House and the country of the necessity of those measures of defence which had been adopted, and were still in progress. He was proud of such a distinction, if it belonged to him; but the real merit of the movement was due to the Duke of Wellington, who had first raised his warning voice on the defenceless state of the country, which at that time was undeniable. He (Lord Palmerston) certainly was a party to the re-establishment of the militia and the fortifying of the dockyards. The noble lord combated the arguments against the possibility of invasion, which, he contended, could be easily and rapidly effected, although he never said that sixty thousand men could be landed on our coast in one night. The establishment of fortifications rendered a larger force necessary by an invading army, and as that would take some time to land, so much the better for the defenders who might be gathered to resist them. As to trusting to our superiority in iron-clad ships for defence, why, when he came to the House and asked for the means of increasing that iron-clad fleet, he was met by objections, and told to wait till it was ascertained what was the best kind of armour-ships. He hoped the House would support the deliberate opinion of a properly-constituted commission on the subject of our defences, and which was accepted by public opinion.

On a division the amendment was negatived by 132 to 61, and the second reading agreed to.

AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES BILL.

Lord PALMERSTON, in moving the second reading of this bill, said:—This is a bill which comes down from the House of Lords, in which it was introduced by my noble friend the Lord Chancellor. Its object is to authorise the sale of about 320 of the smallest livings in the Lord Chancellor's gift, with the view that they may be purchased, as they probably will be, by the landowners of the parishes to which they belong, and that the purchase-money may be applied either to the augmentation of those livings themselves, or of other livings small in amount. The value of the greater portion of these livings ranges from 100*l.* to 150*l.* and 200*l.* a year, and it is obvious that an income of that amount is not one on which a clergyman can properly and respectably fill the position in which he is placed. A clergyman with 100*l.* a year has, in all probability, to keep a curate, and has remaining out of his income perhaps not more than 40*l.*, and we all know that the days are gone by when a clergyman can be "passing rich on forty pounds a year." This measure involves, no doubt, a great sacrifice of patronage on the part of the Lord Chancellor, inasmuch as he gives up 320 livings which are now at his disposal. My noble friend, however, actuated by the very laudable desire to improve the condition of the Church, is willing to make that sacrifice. Many of those livings—if "livings" they can be called—(a laugh)—many of those cures have churches which are barely useful; most of them have no schools; their condition, in short, is that which might be expected to be the result of the inadequate provision made for the clergyman of the parish. My noble friend contemplates that those livings may be increased by one-third, or perhaps one-half, their present amount, and may be rendered sufficiently remunerative to induce gentlemen of good education to accept them. It has been very much matter of complaint lately that there has been a disinclination on the part of young gentlemen of good education to enter the Church. That state of things may arise from various causes. There are, no doubt, certain theological points which may embarrass some young men desirous of entering into holy orders; but at the same time the smallness of the incomes arising from a great number of these cures is a reason why young men, who think they can do better for themselves in other careers in life, should be disinclined to enter a profession in which the emoluments are so trifling. The details of the bill will be explained by the measure itself, and I shall therefore abstain from entering into them now; but I am sure the House will concur in the view which has been expressed by all the dignitaries of the Church, that the proposal is one which is calculated to promote its interests, which is honourable to my noble friend from whom it emanates, and is highly deserving of support. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BARNES objected to the bill because he deemed its principle to be dangerous, and because he could not concur with the noble lord in thinking it would tend to promote the interests of the Church. This bill directly raised the question of the buying and selling of livings, and the House was now asked to give its sanction to that practice. For his own part he could not adequately express his detestation of a practice so alien to religion, so adverse to the best interests of the Church of England, so utterly opposed to the spirit of Christianity, and so

thoroughly condemned by other Christian denominations. (Hear, hear.) He was astonished that Churchmen should remain so quiet and passive upon a subject of such vast importance. If this practice were now proposed for the first time, there was not a man in that House who would consent to it. There was nothing to be compared to it in iniquity. In all probability it arose in the early history of the Church, when the Church was obliged to submit to compromises of no very creditable kind, but it was not at all consistent with the feelings and ideas of the present age. (Hear, hear.) It was detrimental to the Church, and was condemned by many excellent Churchmen, both lay and clerical. But he also objected to the bill on its own merits. He looked upon the livings in the gift of the Lord Chancellor as in a certain sense trust property, belonging not to the occupant of the woolstack, but to the parishioners. The Lord Chancellor had no right to convert trust property into family and private property. (Hear, hear.) If he was tired of the livings there were other means of disposing of them; at all events, they should not be handed over to private patrons, who would distribute them among their friends and relatives, without caring to select the best men. The Lord Chancellor was a public functionary, a man of distinction, responsible in some degree for the exercise of his patronage. There was some security that he would use the livings in his gift for the benefit of the Church and the country, but there could be no security the moment the livings passed into the hands of private persons. (Hear.) It was not right that public property should be treated in that manner. The Church of England was a State Church, and as such Parliament should retain its control over it. Private patronage was inconsistent with the very principle of an Established Church. He had no doubt that the unwillingness of young men to enter into holy orders was owing, to some extent, to the extension and abuse of private patronage. (Hear, hear.) The more private patronage was extended, the less would be the chance of young men of ability entering the Church. They could not prefer to see these livings handed over by the Lord Chancellor to persons who would have some private end in view, and, if the Lord Chancellor must part with his patronage, it might at least be transferred to trustees for the different parishes, so that some patronage might rest with the parishes themselves. A hope had been expressed that the 320 livings would pass into the hands of as many landowners; but there was no security that 320 landowners would buy them, or that if they did they would keep them. The Lord Chancellor said he should not feel bound to accept the highest bid. If a landowner bid one sum and a London banker bid a higher sum, the Lord Chancellor must either prefer the distant to the local patron, or sacrifice the interests of the Church by as much money as the difference between the bid of the landowner and the higher bid of the banker. In truth, the living might pass into the hands of a Protestant or Papist, of a Conformist or a Nonconformist, and there was nothing in this bill to prevent it. For these reasons he begged to move that it be read a second time on that day three months.

Lord HENLEY seconded the amendment. However weak the opposition, the bill should not pass without a protest against a development of the system of selling livings, which was a great blot upon the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) It was a system which the clergy as well as Dissenters disapproved. There were now young men who entered the Church determined to work hard and do their duty, and they would refuse to be provided for by livings purchased for them. ("Oh!" and laughter.) He knew instances where such an offer would be refused by clergymen, as he knew landowners who would not engage in such a traffic. The sale of livings was one of those things with which Dissenters always twitted them, and the hon. member for Birmingham had in strong terms characterised it as a departure from the original trust which attached to Church patronage, offensive to common reason, and offensive to the eye of Heaven. He saw no difference between selling the office and selling the reversion to the office, except that in the latter case there was a great deal of gambling, the advowson being purchased as a provision for a younger son, and the return of interest upon the outlay depending upon the death of the incumbent. (Hear, hear.) They had lately had a picture presented to them of an effete institution, which he would not say was dying out, because he believed it never had any real vitality in it. He referred to the Irish Established Church ("Question"), to which only one-eighth of the population of Ireland belonged. In England the Established Church comprised about one-half the population of the country. That was not so strong a position for a Church to be in as to warrant her in refusing to adapt herself to the wants and opinions of the age. This bill, however, instead of being a means of reform, was a measure of retrogression. It went in the wrong direction—a direction in which, if they continued, they would ultimately ruin the Church as an Establishment altogether. In no other profession except the Church and the army was the system of selling offices tolerated. But in the army the highest appointments were not sold; and he imagined that the sale of a bishopric would be rather too strong a measure even for the friends of this bill. It was probably supposed that the duties attached

to the minor offices in the Church were of so routine a character that it did not much matter who performed them; but in his opinion the incumbency of a parish was a very important trust, which ought to be committed only to a fit man. In the last century clergymen performed their duties with coldness, indifference, and negligence, because they regarded their livings as their freehold property, and he believed that this measure would tend to revive the same state of things. He was afraid it would be impossible to prevent the bill from being read the second time, but he hoped its clauses would undergo a careful scrutiny in committee.

Mr. HUBBARD said that the noble lord had given a complete caricature rather than a correct description of the system of Church patronage. No such practice as that of selling offices in the Church existed. The thing was unheard of, and utterly illegal. What was really sold was the power which a man might possess of instituting or presenting for institution to a certain cure a person who, upon anterior qualifications, had been pronounced by his bishop to be worthy of a cure of souls. (Hear, hear.) It was at his ordination and his institution by his bishop that a clergyman was found worthy of the office for which he was an aspirant. With regard to the 325 livings enumerated in the schedule to this bill, he wished that the Lord Chancellor had found it consistent with his duties to find good incumbents for all of them. He must demur to the claim to high praise put forward by the noble lord at the head of the Government on behalf of his noble and learned friend in offering these livings to the public at large. Their value was from 100*l.* to 150*l.*—a pittance so miserable that nobody cared to accept it. Yet, while the Lord Chancellor reserved to himself the really valuable pieces of patronage entrusted to him, merit was claimed to him because he got rid of all the dross and worthless portion of his patronage. (Hear.) He admitted that these 325 livings might be disposed of in a better manner than by the Lord Chancellor. It would, he thought, be a great boon, both to the parishes and the incumbents, if the patronage of those livings fell into the hands of landed proprietors connected by property with the parishes themselves. (Hear, hear.) Church patronage ought, as far as possible, to be connected with property. He conceived that this bill, properly managed, might be the means of restoring these advowsons to the hands of those who by property, sympathies, and influence, would be by far the best administrators of such trusts. Although he did not think the bill deserved all the censure cast upon it, he would not be sorry to see it withdrawn, in order that it might be reintroduced in a better form next session.

Mr. HADFIELD opposed the bill.

Mr. DILLWYN objected to the alienation of this patronage into private hands. It was a public trust, and the Lord Chancellor, however irksome it might be to him, ought to see that it was discharged for the public benefit.

Mr. WALPOLE said that the opponents of the bill confounded two separate and distinct things—the sale of a lawful trust, and the sale of an advowson or right of patronage. (Hear.) Public opinion was opposed to one, but not to the other. Public opinion would never tolerate that a vacant living should be sold, but in dealing with an advowson or right of patronage the question which arose was whether a transfer of the patronage from the Lord Chancellor to private hands, by means of which great benefit would be conferred upon the parishes for religious purposes, should not be allowed to pass into law. There was great doubt whether a private individual was not a better patron of Church livings than the Lord Chancellor. (Hear, hear.) These livings, they all knew, were very much the objects of political influence; and he thought it objectionable that they should be placed in hands in which they must be so regarded. If the matter was to be regulated *de novo*, it certainly would be better that Church patronage should not be made the object of political influence. (Hear.) The main object of this bill seemed to be forgotten, which was to remedy an evil familiar to them all—namely, that in different parts of the country clergymen were unable, from want of a competency, to reside on their livings; and if it was possible by a legitimate transfer of patronage to increase their livings, and enable clergymen with a fair income to discharge their duties, they would be conferring a benefit on the parishes as well as on the cause of religion, and a great boon on the whole community, instead of violating a principle which the House would never allow. The opposition to this measure was somewhat peculiar, and it had overlooked the benefits which would really be conferred by the bill. An effort had been made to induce the House to reject the bill, as if it were founded on a principle which the House would never tolerate, but which was not at all involved in its provisions.

The House then divided. The numbers were:—

For the second reading ... 179

Against ... 29

Majority for second reading... —150

The bill was then read a second time.

Various bills were forwarded a stage, and the House was counted out at ten minutes to two o'clock.

On Friday, the House, at a morning sitting, in a committee of supply, passed the remaining Civil Service Estimates and the vote for the balance of the British Museum Estimate.

CONFEDERATE OUTRAGE ON A BRITISH SUBJECT.

At the evening sitting, in reply to Mr. Blake, Mr. LAYARD stated that Mr. Robert Redmond Relsham, a British subject at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, had been cruelly treated and exposed to

torture to compel him to take service in the army of the Confederate States. The outrage, however, took place at a distance from Richmond, and the Confederate authorities had expressed their regret for the occurrence.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

Sir J. FERGUSSON called attention to the motion of Mr. Roebuck for the recognition of the Southern States of America, and urged that, considering the change which had recently taken place in the character of the American war, it would be impolitic to resume the discussion upon the subject. The hon. member moved the adjournment of the House.

Lord PALMERSTON seconded the motion, in order to add his request to Mr. Roebuck to drop the continuance of the debate. Events of the utmost importance were now transpiring in America, and he thought they were of themselves sufficient to show that it would not be desirable to resume the discussion at the present moment, or to call upon her Majesty's Government to pledge themselves as to their future actions. Therefore, upon general grounds, he urged upon Mr. Roebuck the propriety of complying with the request; but there was another circumstance peculiar to the debate which made compliance still more advisable. It was hardly possible that the debate could be resumed without a discussion on what had passed at the late interview between Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Lindsay, and the Emperor of the French. He submitted that what took place on that occasion between two independent members of the English House of Commons and a foreign sovereign was a matter scarcely fitting to be debated in that House, and might tend to prevent the Emperor of the French in future from giving that courteous and gracious reception to Englishmen of distinction which he had hitherto afforded.

Mr. LINDSAY complained of the attacks which had been made upon his veracity by a Ministerial organ, and declared that all Mr. Roebuck had stated respecting the late interview with the Emperor of the French was perfectly true. He believed that if her Majesty's Government would only utter the word "recognition," in concert with the Emperor, that word would be heard in the States as a harbinger of speedily returning peace. With regard to the request made to Mr. Roebuck, he hoped his hon. friend would take time to consider the question before he gave an answer.

Mr. OSBORNE had never doubted the veracity of Mr. Roebuck, but he had not the same confidence in his discretion. He thought his hon. friend was not acting fairly with the House in keeping this subject in abeyance, and not letting them know whether it was to come on next Monday or not.

Mr. CONINGHAM thought there should be no hesitation in the matter. He was prepared to show that the sympathies of the working classes were all in favour of the Northern States, who were struggling against a rebellious slave power.

Mr. GREGORY believed that if Mr. Roebuck persisted in his motion it would be rejected by a large majority, in which case the opinion would go forth to the world that the feeling of the House of Commons was opposed to the independence of the Southern Confederacy, whereas the fact was that a vast number of members were Southern, heart and soul, but did not wish, in the face of events now pending, to bring the Government or the House to pronounce a premature decision on the subject.

Mr. NEWDEGATE complained of the course which Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay had taken, in converting themselves into ambassadors.

Mr. W. FORSTER expressed a hope that the debate would go on, and that England would no longer display that amount of cowardice in the matter which she had hitherto done whenever American questions arose.

After some remarks from Lord R. Cecil,

Mr. ROEBUCK said he would reserve his answer until Monday, but he thought a much better answer than his would be heard before that day.

Mr. LAYARD denied that there had been any breach of confidence on the part of her Majesty's Government in reference to communications received from the Government of France.

The motion for adjournment was then withdrawn.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.

Mr. BENTINCK called attention to the subject of accidents on railways. He maintained that the result of the majority of the inquiries into the cause of these accidents had shown that they were to be attributed, in a great measure, to the excessive speed of travelling. This cause, he maintained, it was within the power of the Government to control. He moved a resolution that it is the duty of the Government to legislate for the better prevention of such accidents.

Mr. M. GIBSON said the object of Mr. Bentinck was to induce the Government to ask Parliament for powers to regulate the speed of railways. Speed was a relative term; what was a safe rate of speed on one railway was unsafe on another. The question depended upon curves, gradients, and other conditions. There must be a sliding scale of speed, and what was a high rate of speed to-day might be on the same railway not so to-morrow; so that constant interference would be necessary, which he did not think would be attended with public advantage. He preferred leaving the matter as it was now; the railway companies were responsible for neglect; year by year accidents were decreasing, and the number of persons killed and injured becoming fewer, and he should not be justified in imposing restrictions upon directors to the rate of speed upon railways.

The discussion was continued by Mr. R. Hodgson,

Mr. Lewis, Mr. Coningham, and Mr. Kinnaird, and the motion was withdrawn.

After a conversation on the insufficient accommodation in the courts of law at Westminster and in the city of London, Mr. WHITESIDE put questions respecting the assimilation and consolidation of the Statute Law of England and Ireland. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL briefly replied to these inquiries, and concurred with preceding speakers in regretting the rejection by the House of the scheme of the Government for an ample accommodation for the courts of law and equity. The discussion on this subject was kept up for some time longer, but at length the House went into committee of supply *pro forma*.

The English Church Services Bill was read a third time, after a division in which no one voted against it.

Mr. WHALLEY was moving for a return relating to the Jesuits, when the House was counted out at a quarter before two o'clock.

THE BATTERIES AT BOMARSUND.

On Monday, in reply to Mr. R. Long,

Mr. LAYARD stated that the Government had not received any information respecting the reconstruction by Russia of the batteries at Bomarsund.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

On the motion for the adjourned debate on the resolution for the recognition of the Confederate States,

Mr. ROEBUCK said he would withdraw his resolution in deference to Lord Palmerston. He had great respect for the noble lord, whose position in the eyes of the world was one of fearful responsibility, for he was believed to be the sole barrier to the recognition of the Confederates, and in his (Mr. Roebuck's) opinion to the stoppage of the war.

Mr. LINDSAY entered into an explanation of the circumstances and the motives which had led to the interview of Mr. Roebuck and himself with the Emperor of the French, and the substance of what had passed at this interview.

The interview lasted some time, and the result of it was, in his opinion, what Mr. Roebuck meant to convey the other night, that the Emperor said: "If it is the pleasure of the House of Commons to address her Majesty to ask me to enter into negotiations on the subject of the recognition of the Confederate States of America, I will willingly do so, believing, as I do, that if the great Powers of Europe thought it advisable to recognise the Confederate States, it would have so great a moral effect that it would put a stop to the contest." ("No, no.") He would willingly have acceded to the suggestion of the noble lord, and not say a word more on this delicate subject, but after the scornful manner in which he had been taunted by the Under-Secretary as an amateur diplomatist and a self-elected envoy, he indignantly protested against such an insinuation. He had gone to Paris, in the first instance, at the special request of her Majesty's Government to consult with the Emperor, and he showed that the result of those conversations had always been immediately communicated to Lord Cowley, to transmit to her Majesty's Government. He had also transmitted letters in reply to questions which he was authorised to act upon, and he had discharged this delicate duty to the best of his ability, and he had never mentioned a word of what had transpired to any human being. (Hear, hear.)

Lord PALMERSTON thought Mr. Roebuck had acted rightly, but expressed his regret that he and Mr. Lindsay had mixed up this course with an attack on Mr. Layard, who had only discharged an official duty. He hoped that this would be the last time when any member would think it his duty to communicate to the British House of Commons what might have passed between him and the sovereign of a foreign country. (Loud cheers.) He did not impute the slightest blame to his hon. friends.

He was persuaded that they had acted with the best intentions to all as members of Parliament, and for the good of the country, but he wished to impress upon the House that the course which they had adopted was extremely irregular. The British Parliament only received communications from the Sovereign of the United Kingdom. It had no communications, no intercourse, and no official knowledge of any foreign sovereign. He had thought it right to place these protests on record, as far as a statement could do so, that this proceeding was highly irregular, and he trusted that it would never be made a precedent. He did not blame his hon. friends, and there would have been no harm if they had followed the course which Mr. Lindsay had correctly stated he had followed on other occasions; and if the Emperor had, in consequence of the representations of his honourable friends, any communication to make to the British Parliament, it ought to have come through the regular official channels. It was not the habit of British Governments to carry on a double diplomacy, and he objected to have private communications on matters which ought to be the subject of public negotiation. For this reason, both he and Earl Russell had declined to receive from Mr. Lindsay personal statements of his interviews with the Emperor of the French.

He trusted that the discussion would now end, for it was not likely to promote the ready access to the Emperor of the French of those whose experience and information might be very useful.

The O'DONOGHUE wished to protest against the bitter hostility of Mr. Roebuck against the Northern States of America, in which he had no desire to be implicated by remaining silent.

Mr. WHITESIDE regretted that the debate had not gone on, for he should have shown that thousands of Irishmen had been slaughtered in this contest, and that numbers of them were now being recruited for the Federal army.

After a few words from Mr. NEWDEGATE, the order of the day was discharged.

POLAND.

After some conversation, Lord PALMERSTON said that if he was allowed to take the only remaining vote of the estimate for the packet service on Thursday, he would give Monday next for a debate on the affairs of Poland.

THE PROPOSED CENTRAL ARSENAL.

The House then went into a committee upon the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill.

Mr. OSBORNE called for some definite information as to the intention of the Government regarding the central arsenal.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was not to be a fortress; but it was thought desirable that there should be a dépôt for stores in the centre of the country. No sum would, however, be asked for that purpose this year, and the House would have an opportunity hereafter of deciding upon the question.

The subject gave occasion to a short discussion and further explanations.

THE SPITHEAD FORTS.

On the schedule to the bill, Sir M. PETO moved to leave out the Horse Sand Fort, No Man's Land Fort, and Sturbridge Fort, at Spithead, the estimates for which were 25,000*l.* each. He contended that these forts were useless to prevent swift iron-clad vessels passing by them into Spithead.

A debate followed, in the course of which Sir J. FERGUSSON defended the scheme of the forts, while Captain JENNIS and Mr. LINDSAY opposed it.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON answered in detail the arguments which had been urged against the forts; and contended that the attack on Charleston was sufficiently analogous to any which might be made on Portsmouth to justify a similar scheme of defence.

Sir DE LACY EVANS supported the Government in providing some defence for Portsmouth, which was now practically undefended.

Sir F. SMITH said that there were already works on the Solent which with guns of long range would prevent any vessels going up to Spithead. The proposed forts were, therefore, unnecessary, and if ships could get up so far would not be efficient to prevent their passing.

Mr. BONHAM-CARTER supported the Government.

Mr. B. OSBORNE said the amendment only went to the suspension on the works on these forts until more was known of great guns and iron-clad ships. He urged that the original plan of the forts had been changed at a vast increase of expense, while the best authorities were of opinion that they were comparatively useless, and that the money would be better spent on harbours and iron-plated ships. With some elaboration he showed that there was no similarity between Charleston and Portsmouth. The whole argument in favour of the forts turned on whether a great gun was to be had which would pierce a moveable object on the sea at 1,000 yards, and nothing of the sort had yet been obtained.

Lord C. PAGET took the other side of the question, assuming that the progress of gunmaking justified a belief that cannon would be constructed which would place Portsmouth in a state of defence by means of the proposed forts.

Sir J. HAY said that, looking to the plan of the forts, it was clear that no gun had yet been made which would render them useful as defences of Portsmouth.

Lord PALMERSTON said the weight of argument in the debate was in favour of the forts; for even those who thought the forts useless thought they would be useful if combined with floating batteries. That was exactly the plan of the Government, and always was. Looking to the improvements in ordnance which had been already made, there was no doubt that guns fully effectual on these forts would be constructed; and, on the whole, he contended that it was an urgent demand of the public that these forts should form part of the defences which the country insisted on.

On a division the amendment was negatived by 135 to 52, and the schedule agreed to, and the House resumed.

The Union Relief Aid Acts Continuance Bill was read a second time.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

WORKING MEN'S CLUBS.

The Working Men's Club and Institute Union held its first annual meeting on Saturday in the large room belonging to the Royal Society at Burlington House; the Right Hon. Lord Brougham in the chair. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the annual report by Mr. H. SOLLY, the secretary. It stated that the union had been formed for the purpose of helping working men to establish clubs or institutes, where they could meet for conversation, business, mental improvement, recreation, and refreshment, away from the demoralising influence of the public-house. These clubs at the same time constituted societies for mutual happiness in several ways. The Union sought not only to establish new institutes, but to assist and consolidate associations of the kind already existing. These objects were to be effected in various ways—by correspondence, by personal visits of their own officers, by the dissemination of special papers on subjects connected with the movement, by loans of books, and in certain cases by grants of money. The Union has been in existence a year, but has been only on a working footing about nine months, during which time over forty meetings have been held in different parts of the country to promote the formation and development of clubs; 15,000 copies of the various publications issued by the Union have been circulated, eleven different clubs have been established by the agency of the Union, and fourteen, which were previously in existence, have been affiliated. In addition to this, a large number of clubs are in course of formation, which will shortly be affiliated to the Union. The work still to be accomplished by the

Union consists in awakening local attention to the desirableness of establishing such clubs, in assisting by personal visits, correspondence, and similar means, to strengthen clubs already in existence, and by developing the capacity for usefulness of all the clubs throughout the country by co-operation with one another and with the Union. The report concluded by appealing to the public to contribute to the funds, a large increase in the income of the society being necessary, not merely further to develop its usefulness, but also to maintain its present efficiency. The balance-sheet of the year was then read, and showed the income of the Union to be 730*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; the expenditure, 486*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; the present liabilities, 68*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*—leaving an available balance in hand of 175*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Lord LYTTLETON moved the adoption of the report. The great difficulty with the working men was, he said, in beginning their clubs, and it was found by experience that two hours' personal conference was infinitely better than endless correspondence. Some dissatisfaction had been expressed at the unsectarian character of the movement, and charges of ambiguous principles had been brought against them; but he would remind those people that the great clubs of London were carried on on a similar system, and they never asked a man's religion when they admitted him among them. The great reform in manners that had taken place during the last fifty years among the higher classes was, he believed, due entirely to the establishment of numerous clubs, which drew gentlemen away from the taverns which it was at one time the fashion to frequent; and he felt sure that if the objects of the Union were properly carried out, a similar improvement would take place among the working classes.

Mr. J. HAYWOOD seconded the adoption of the report, and said that the progress made by the Union during the short time it had been established was sufficient proof of how much it was needed.

Lord BROUGHAM then rose to put the resolution, and was received with the loud and continuous cheering which always greets his lordship's appearance at a public meeting. His lordship said it was with great pleasure that he came to address not only gentlemen, but a large number of ladies, who were always most valuable aids in promoting social improvements. Many years ago he had said publicly that the reason that temperance societies had not been more successful was that they provided a man with no substitute for the alehouse. Working men frequented public-houses more for company than for drink, and to obtain the comfort and conversation they could not find in their own homes. The higher classes even did precisely the same thing, but the feeling was still stronger among workmen. It was to supply this want that working men's clubs were founded, where men might not only find social intercourse and improvement, but rational recreation without the evils of the public-house. Mechanics' institutions were found not to descend low enough to include workmen among their numbers, and were now composed entirely of the middle classes. He had little fear, however, that working men's clubs would be diverted from that class for whose benefit they were intended. Taking the Southampton club as an instance, he found it to be composed of 700 members, of whom 630 were day-labourers and skilled workmen, the remainder being clerks and shopmen. He agreed with Lord Lyttelton in valuing subscriptions more highly than donations, which too often ended with a single gift. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Hon. W. COWPER, M.P., then moved a resolution expressive of the satisfaction felt at so large an amount of good having been done in so short a time. The rules of the society would show how much good it was intended to effect. A craving for amusement and excitement was one of the prevailing characteristics of the present day. He believed the amusements of a people did much more to influence their character than the sermons to which they listened. Philanthropists were beginning to discover that they must not only attend to the religious requirements of the age, but also to its amusements. At the present time there was a great lack of amusements in England as compared with continental nations. What they wanted were public-houses that would not be drinking-houses—places where the working man might sit and smoke his pipe and take any refreshment that he needed; where he might have conversation and companionship and improving and intellectual amusement. These clubs would do much in bringing working men into contact with the class above, and would give the intellectual operative an opportunity of improving his more ignorant brethren. He believed these clubs would carry civilisation and education to classes that mechanics' institutions had failed to reach, and act upon the working men of the present day in the same way that the clubs for the higher classes had acted with regard to the fashionable but dissolute frequenters of taverns of fifty years ago.

In seconding the resolution, the Rev. F. D. MAURICE said he dissented from Lord Lyttelton in thinking that a large income was necessary for carrying out the objects of the Union. He thought the society gained much by being poor. The classes it was proposed to assist should be rarely helped with money. They should be taught to exert themselves and rely entirely on their own funds for support, looking to the society for encouragement and advice. He thought they would be degraded by being made pensioners. He believed these clubs would grow and ultimately teach the upper classes that clubs were social combinations of man and man. The good

done to the lower classes would act beneficially on all members of the community.

Sir W. A'BECKETT moved that their noble president should be requested to continue in that office. The services rendered to the country by this venerable and venerated nobleman were too well known to need enumeration.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. HASTINGS, and carried unanimously. In returning thanks, Lord BROUGHAM said there was one thing he wished to impress most strongly on the promoters of this movement—the council of every club should be composed of working men only. The rule had been adopted in many mechanics' institutions and free libraries, and had succeeded beyond all expectation. When managed by themselves alone, workmen would look on these institutions as their own property, and consider them in the light of a second home.

In moving the re-election of the vice-president, Mr. T. HUGHES ("Tom Brown") said he agreed entirely with what had fallen from former speakers with respect to pecuniary aid. As little money as possible should be given to working men commencing these clubs. Their establishment would act most beneficially in doing away with trade benefit societies, which were always breaking down. According to Mr. Tidd Pratt, the reason of this was that they were always held at public-houses, and for the sake of custom it was to the interest of the publican to break them up into as many small societies as possible, which generally resulted in their destruction. Their managers were mostly shrewd, steady, practical men, and were just the persons to get hold of to act as founders of workmen's clubs.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. BRADY, a working man, from Pimlico. As one of the managers of the Pimlico Club he had much to thank the general council for. He and his colleagues had received most valuable assistance and advice from the parent body, by whom they had been treated as self-reliant men, and not, as was too often the case in communications between the higher and lower classes, as mere children in leading-strings. Mr. Brady then, in an eloquent and practical speech, gave an interesting account of the causes which led intelligent and well-conducted workmen to the public-house, and concluded by cordially seconding the re-election of the members of the council.

Other business of a formal nature was then transacted, and the meeting separated. Besides the speakers above mentioned there were also present Mr. Serjeant Manning, Sir B. Pyne, Rev. Newman Hall, Professor Owen, Mr. Alario Watts, Mr. A'Beckett, Miss Isa Craig, and a large number of other ladies and gentlemen, supporters of the union, most of whom afterwards joined the council at dinner at the Whittington Club.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

(From the *Daily News*.)

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of New York, who arrived in England a few weeks ago, left on Thursday for the continent. During his stay in this country, Mr. Beecher has been repeatedly invited to appear and speak on public occasions; he has, however, persistently declined all solicitations of this kind, on the ground that he left America in order to recruit his strength for duty on his return. He has, however, been in frank and cordial communication with a large number of Englishmen who take an interest in the emancipation policy of Mr. Lincoln's Government, and a brief notice of the views and opinions which he has expressed on the affairs of his native country will be acceptable to many of our readers.

On no point has Mr. Beecher been more anxiously interrogated than on the state of parties and opinions in the North with respect to the prosecution of the war. Mr. Beecher states that, contrary to the belief generally prevailing here, there is a substantial unity between the Democratic and Republican parties. He speaks with respect of the liberty with which the Democrats criticise the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and acquits them of all design of obstructing his government. He is convinced that the war would be carried on under a Democratic president as vigorously as under a president elected by the Republican party. The explanation he gives of the position and conduct of the Woods, Fernando and Benjamin, who have started a cry for peace at any price, is substantially that which has been repeatedly given by our New York correspondent. He says that they are political and social outcasts, with whom the true Democratic party neither can nor will hold intercourse, and are utterly powerless to influence the course of events.

Mr. Beecher affirms that under the teaching of experience the whole North has become more and more alive to the dangers which menace the nation, and more and more firm and united in the resolution to meet them. The appearances which seem to point to a contrary conclusion, the resistance to the conscription in Indiana and the alleged apathy in Pennsylvania, are altogether exceptional. He denies the apathy of Pennsylvania; he is sure that that State will do its duty, although from local causes the people of a particular district may fail. He knows Indiana well, having lived there, and states that the misconduct is limited to a part known as "the pocket," inhabited chiefly by a degraded population derived from the neighbouring Slave States, so ignorant that not one in twenty can read. He remarks generally that patriotic feeling in the North is always found to exist in proportion to the extension of common schools. He observes that to

estimate the relative importance of the exceptions just noticed the immense scale of the States should be taken into account. Mr. Beecher speaks with the utmost confidence as to the deep-seated resolve of the whole North to carry on this war in the face of all opposition. The feeling, he says, has been growing broader and deeper as the magnitude of the task has unfolded itself. As to the connection of the war with the slavery question, he affirms that men of all parties are now convinced that slavery is the cause of their trouble, and that there will be no security for the Northern community while that curse exists. This belief has been gaining ground for the last eighteen months, and it is now held by all intelligent and reflecting people. He has a high opinion of the administrative capacity of Mr. Jefferson Davis and his colleagues, but finds in that fact a stronger reason for resisting their flagitious enterprise with all the strength of a free people.

To the question whether the downfall of slavery would not be more surely promoted by the separation of the South than by its restoration to the Union, Mr. Beecher replies emphatically, No. The long sleep of the North is ended, and the character of that free community is fixed in irrevocable opposition to slavery. On this point he appeals to the speeches of the leading men of the South made at Washington before the disruption as a reason for secession, and to the abundant testimony borne by Southern writers since. "The unity of the national life," he says, "will be the death of slavery; but secession will give it all it wants for its extension and invigoration." He thinks it would be greatly to the advantage of sound opinion in England if Mr. Roebuck and Mr. James Spence could be induced to visit the Slave States. After the opinions they have expressed on slavery the journey might not be for their comfort, but he is sure that on their return they might be enrolled as honorary members of the Emancipation Society. With reference to the opinion often expressed, that enough would be done if the area of slavery were limited by making the Mississippi the boundary of an independent confederacy, Mr. Beecher observes that whenever the North is strong enough to enforce that restriction it will be strong enough to attain its entire object. The Southern leaders will never agree to such a condition until completely beaten. They did not secede to be cooped up in the Gulf States, nor as long as their force is unbroken will they ever submit to be so. They are fighting to extend their system over territories as large as Europe, and to found a great empire of which slavery is to be the corner-stone.

Referring to an opinion which sometimes finds expression in England, that the power of the United States was becoming excessive, and that a division of the Union would be for the peace of the world, Mr. Beecher observed that it was opposed to reason and experience, and that a contrary result would follow the independence of the South. The tendency of the whole policy of the North has been peaceful, in harmony with its social constitution. But the organisation of society in the South is the very one most suited to become the basis of a military empire. And the South is, moreover, military by its character. The greatness at which its leaders aim is not that which arises from the spectacle of a free, educated, and contented people, but that of domination and territorial extension. With such a neighbour by its side it would be impossible for the North to return to the day when a standing army of 25,000 men was objected to as excessive. Under those circumstances the North must become military in its own despite, must at any cost maintain a standing army of from 150,000 to 200,000 men as a safeguard of its own independence.

These are some of Mr. Beecher's opinions, as expressed in his social interviews with friends in this country. It will be understood that he is not responsible for their publication or for the form in which they are presented.

On Wednesday, Mr. Beecher was asked his opinion of the result of the invasion of the North, the news of which was the most conspicuous feature of the papers in the morning. Mr. Beecher, while carefully refraining as a civilian from the expression of an opinion on the immediate military result of General Lee's operations, declared his conviction that the movement would in the end prove to the disadvantage of the South, by giving a much-needed stimulus to the military activity and enterprise of the Federalists. He regarded the invasion without anxiety for the ultimate issue.

CENTRAL RELIEF FUND.—The weekly meeting of the committee took place on Monday. Sir J. K. Shuttleworth presided. The honorary secretary stated the receipts of the past week to be 985*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; balance in the bank, 346,842*l.* 14*s.* Mr. Commissioner Farnall's report was highly satisfactory, showing a further decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief on the 4th instant, as compared with the previous week of 5,885.

THE TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.—On Wednesday the committee appointed to decide upon the respective merits of the steam fire-engines, tried at the Crystal Palace during three days of last week, gave in their report. The patent steam fire-engine, by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, Long-acre, was awarded the first prize of 250*l.* for engines of the large class. The 100*l.* prize was awarded to Messrs. Shand, Mason, and Co., of Blackfriars-road, for the next large engine. Amongst the small land steamers, the prize of 250*l.* was awarded to Messrs. Shand, Mason, and Co. The engine is of the class not exceeding 30 cwt. The 100*l.* prize was awarded to Lee's small engine.

EARL RUSSELL'S DESPATCH ON POLAND.

The following despatch was published on Saturday:—

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD NAPIER.

Foreign-office, June 17, 1863.

My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government have considered with the deepest attention the despatch of Prince Gortchakoff of the 26th of April, which was placed in my hands by Baron Brunnow on the 2nd of May. Her Majesty's Government are not desirous, any more than Prince Gortchakoff, of continuing a barren discussion. I will, therefore, pass over all the controversy regarding my previous despatch. I will not endeavour in the present communication to fix the precise meaning of the article regarding Poland in the Treaty of Vienna, nor will I argue, as Prince Gortchakoff seems to expect I should do, that there is only one form under which good Government can be established. Still less will I call in question the benevolent intentions of the enlightened Emperor who has already in a short time effected such marvellous changes in the legal condition of his Russian subjects. Her Majesty's Government are willing with the Emperor of Russia to seek a practical solution of a difficult and most important problem. Baron Brunnow, in presenting to me Prince Gortchakoff's despatch, said, "The Imperial Cabinet is ready to enter upon an exchange of ideas upon the ground and within the limits of the treaties of 1815." Her Majesty's Government are thus invited by the Government of Russia to an exchange of ideas upon the basis of the treaty of 1815, with a view to the pacification and permanent tranquillity of Poland. Before making any definite proposals, it is essential to point out that there are two leading principles upon which, as it appears to her Majesty's Government, any future Government of Poland ought to rest. The first of these is the establishment of confidence in the Government on the part of the governed. The original views of the Emperor Alexander I. are stated by Lord Castlereagh, who had heard from the Emperor's own lips, in a long conversation, the plan he contemplated.

The plan of the Emperor is thus described by Lord Castlereagh, "To retain the whole of the Duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of the small portion to the westward of Kalisch, which he meant to assign to Prussia, erecting the remainder, together with the Polish provinces formerly dismembered, into a kingdom under the dominion of Russia, with a national administration congenial to the sentiments of the people."

The whole force of this plan consists in the latter words. Whether power is retained in the hands of one, as in the old monarchy of France—or divided among a select body of the aristocracy, as in the republic of Venice—or distributed among a sovereign, a house of peers, and a representative assembly, as in England—its virtue and strength must consist in its being a "national administration congenial to the sentiments of the people." The Emperor Alexander II., speaking of the institutions he has given, says, "As to the future it necessarily depends on the confidence with which these institutions will be received on the part of the kingdom." Such an administration as Alexander I. intended, such confidence as Alexander II. looked for, unhappily do not exist in Poland. The next principle of order and stability must be found in the supremacy of law over arbitrary will. Where such supremacy exists, the subject or citizen may enjoy his property or exercise his industry in peace, and the security he feels as an individual will be felt in its turn by the Government under which he lives. Partial tumults, secret conspiracies, and the interference of cosmopolitan strangers will not shake the firm edifice of such a Government. This element of stability is likewise wanting in Poland. The religious liberty guaranteed by the solemn declarations of the Empress Catherine, the political freedom granted by the deliberate charter of the Emperor Alexander I., have alike been abrogated by succeeding Governments, and have been only partially revived by the present Emperor. It is no easy task to restore the confidence which has been lost, and to regain the peace which is now everywhere broken. Her Majesty's Government would deem themselves guilty of great presumption if they were to express an assurance that vague declarations of good intentions, or even the enactment of some wise laws, would make such an impression on the minds of the Polish people as to obtain peace and restore obedience.

In present circumstances, it appears to her Majesty's Government that nothing less than the following outline of measures should be adopted as the basis of pacification:—1. Complete and general amnesty. 2. National representation, with powers similar to those which are fixed by the charter of the 15th (27th) November, 1815. 3. Poles to be named to public offices in such a manner as to form a distinct national administration, having the confidence of the country. 4. Full and entire liberty of conscience; repeal of the restrictions imposed on Catholic worship. 5. The Polish language recognised in the kingdom as the official language, and used as such in the administration of the law and in education. 6. The establishment of a regular and legal system of recruiting.

These six points might serve as the indications of measures to be adopted, after calm and full deliberation. But it is difficult, nay, almost impossible, to create the requisite confidence and calm, while the passions of men are becoming daily more excited, their hatreds more deadly, their determination to succeed or perish more fixed and immovable. Your lordship has sent me an extract from the *St. Petersburg Gazette* of the 7th (19th) of May. I could send your lordship, in return, extracts from London newspapers, giving accounts of atrocities equally horrible committed by men acting on behalf of Russian authority. It is not for her Majesty's Government to discriminate between the real facts and the exaggeration of hostile parties. Many of the allegations of each are probably unfounded, but some must in all probability be true. How, then, are we to hope to conduct to any good end a negotiation carried on between parties thus exasperated? In an ordinary war, the successes of fleets and armies who fight with courage, but without hatred, may be balanced in a negotiation carried on in the midst of hostilities. An island more or less to be transferred, a boundary more or less to be extended, might express the value of the latest victory or conquest. But where the object is to attain civil peace, and to induce men to live under those against whom they have fought with rancour and desperation, the case is different. The first thing to be done, therefore, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, is to establish a suspension of hostilities. This might be done in the

same of humanity by a proclamation of the Emperor of Russia, without any derogation of his dignity. The Poles, of course, would not be entitled to the benefit of such an act unless they themselves refrained from hostilities of every kind during the suspension. Tranquillity thus for the moment restored, the next thing is to consult the powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna. Prussia, Spain, Sweden, and Portugal must be asked to give their opinion as to the best mode of giving effect to a treaty to which they were contracting parties.

What her Majesty's Government propose, therefore, consists in these three propositions:—1st. The adoption of the six points enumerated as bases of negotiation. 2nd. A provisional suspension of arms to be proclaimed by the Emperor of Russia. 3rd. A conference of the eight powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna. Your Excellency will read and give a copy of this despatch to Prince Gortchakoff.—I am, &c.,

(Signed)

RUSSELL.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

A sanguinary engagement took place upon the 7th inst. at Nowawice, in the district of Kalisch. The insurgent leader Wawer had desperate conflicts with the Russians at Sapockiny, in the district of Augustow, upon the 5th and 7th inst. An engagement occurred on the 8th at al ew e. A numerous band of insurgents is collecting near Danbo, in Volhynia. The Russians have arrested many landowners in the kingdom of Poland. They have also hang M. Gaczowski at Kielce, and M. Wisniewski at Radom, with seven others. An order has been issued prohibiting persons from travelling from one village to another without a passport.

In consequence of the absence of the Marquis Wielopolski on leave, General Berg has convoked the administrative Council, at the sittings of which he will preside until the return of the Governor.

"General Mouravieff, Governor of Lithuania, issued a decree on the 7th inst., ordering that all moneys taken by the insurgents from the State or commercial treasuries shall be refunded within ten days by the Polish land proprietors in each district. Forced sales will take place on the estates of those who refuse to comply with this order."

The *Paris Patrie* considers that the notes of the three Powers to Russia are no longer suited to the actual state of affairs. "Poland," he says, "does not wish for reconciliation with Russia, but desires independence. There can be no doubt that Russia will consent to negotiate upon the basis of the six points, as the negotiation will permit of her pursuing the work of destroying Poland." M. Guérault, in the *Opinion Nationale*, believes that no good results are to be expected in the Polish question from the efforts of diplomacy, which will only succeed in establishing its impotence.

Private letters from St. Petersburg state, that the intended journey of the Empress has been postponed. Her Majesty, it is said, will await the result of the Russian reply to the notes of the three Powers.

A despatch from Berlin asserts that the Polish National Government has made a confidential inquiry of the Western Powers as to the probable effect which would be produced upon the course of diplomatic or other intervention by the seizure of Warsaw and the proclamation of Prince Czartoryski as King of Poland.

The *Presse* says that three thousand men are to be embarked at Toulon for Madagascar.

The Italian Government has just adopted a measure in the Neapolitan provinces which is a homage to the principles of liberty of conscience. According to the Neapolitan code only Roman Catholics can contract marriage in the Two Sicilies. A recent ministerial circular orders the civil functionaries to accept matrimonial notices from all persons, to whatever religion they may belong.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last evening the Earl of Airlie asked what had been done in the case of the Margaret and Jessie, alleged to have been fired into by the Federal cruiser, Rhode Island, in British waters. Earl Russell said Mr. Seward had promised to inquire into the matter. His lordship added that if the commander of the Rhode Island had acted in the way alleged it was in direct contravention of the orders given by the Government of the United States to their cruisers.

Lord CHELMSFORD called attention to the assessment by the Queen's Advocate of the damages to be paid by the Brazilian Government for the alleged wrecking of the Prince of Wales. The amount was 3,200*l.*, and it contained an item of 840*l.* for "supposed murders." He objected to this item, and complained that the Brazilian Minister did not know when he paid the money that the total sum contained that item. Earl Russell defended the assessment. A discussion arose, in the course of which Earl Russell stated that he had heard that the King of Portugal intended to tender his good offices to bring about a resumption of diplomatic relations between this country and Brazil.

Their Lordships adjourned shortly before eight o'clock.

The House of Commons had a morning sitting, at which a discussion arose in reference to the Union Relief Aid Acts Continuance Bill. On the motion for

going into committee on the bill, Mr. CHILDERS moved a resolution to the effect that the moneys raised under the bill should be available to assist emigration to such colonies as were willing to co-operate with the home authorities in the matter. The motion was supported among others by Mr. FREND, in a most characteristic speech. It was opposed by Mr. Villiers, Mr. Cobden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others, and was ultimately withdrawn. The bill then passed through committee.

At the evening sitting, in reply to Mr. Hadfield, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL was understood to say that the Government did not intend to proceed with the Church Building and New Parishes Act Amendment Bill, but, in moving the discharge of the order, he would make a statement on the subject.

Mr. A. MILLS moved for a Royal commission to inquire what alterations might be advantageously adopted in the Home Government of India. Mr. BAZLEY seconded the motion, and contended that it was time the system under which India was governed should be reviewed. Sir CHARLES WOOD opposed the motion, expressing his opinion that there was not the slightest grounds for moving for an inquiry. A discussion ensued, in which Colonel Sykes, Sir E. Colebrooke, Lord Stanley, and others took part. The motion was then withdrawn.

Colonel NORTH then moved for a Royal commission to inquire into the realisation of prize property and its mode of distribution. Lord PALMERSTON consented to the appointment of the commission.

Mr. SMERIDAN moved a resolution to the effect that the fire-insurance duty was inexpedient and ought to be abolished. Mr. HUBBARD supported the resolution, and it was opposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. It was eventually carried against the Government by 103 to 67 votes, amid loud cheers.

Mr. AYRTON moved for a select committee to inquire into the treatment of the fellowship porters by the Corporation of London, in depriving them of certain occupations, a right to which they had by prescription enjoyed. After a brief debate, the motion was withdrawn.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE reviewed the case of the Banda and Kirwee prize-money, and moved for papers, which after discussion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. WHALLEY, seconded by Mr. HENNESSY, a return was ordered to be made connected with the number of Jesuits and persons bound by monastic vows.

After some formal business, the House adjourned at twenty minutes to one o'clock.

We understand it is the intention of her Majesty the Queen to go abroad for a short time early in August. Her Majesty will travel incog. under the same title of Duchess of Lancaster, as upon the last occasion, and will maintain the strictest privacy. Her Majesty, after paying a visit of a day to the King of the Belgians, will proceed direct to the Castle of Rosenau, near Coburg, the birthplace of the Prince Consort, which the Duke of Coburg has kindly placed at her Majesty's disposal. The Queen's stay abroad will probably not exceed four weeks.—*Morning Papers.*

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE CONTEST.—The concluding stages for the Queen's Prize at the Wimbledon meeting were shot off yesterday. The prize was won by Sergeant Roberts, of a Shropshire corps, who scored no less than 65 points. Lieutenant Graham, of the 2nd Wilt's, scored 64. The contest excited intense interest. A good deal of amusement was caused on Monday by Lord Elcho being disqualified from shooting for any of the general prizes, because in firing he hit the wrong target.

DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—LOANS TO POOR-LAW GUARDIANS.—We (*Manchester Examiner*) are enabled to state that, at a cabinet council held on Saturday, it was determined that the Government would yield to the application of the guardians of the poor in the distressed cotton districts, and apply to Parliament for powers to grant them loans through the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, in a similar manner and on similar terms to the loans for public works.

REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.—Yesterday the Prince and Princess of Wales were present at a grand review at Aldershot. There was an immense assemblage of persons. The troops, numbering in all about 16,000 men, were under the command of Lieut.-General Sir John Pennefather, K.C.B. After the march past a number of field-maneuvres of a brilliant and interesting character followed. The men were quite knocked up with heat and fatigue. Not only one or two at a time, but almost in crowds, they fell out from the ranks; the ambulance wagons were quickly filled, and one poor fellow, a corporal in the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, named Casey, who struggled on to the last, fell dead just as the regiment reached the heights. He was placed upon a stretcher, and twelve of his comrades bore him mournfully away. At the conclusion of the review the Royal party, after partaking of luncheon at the quarters of Lieut.-General Sir John Pennefather, left the camp about four o'clock.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

A very small supply of English wheat was received fresh up to this morning's market. However both red and white qualities sold heavily, at about Monday's currency. The market was well supplied with foreign wheat. The demand for all descriptions was in a sluggish state, and the quotations were with difficulty supported. Floating cargoes of grain were in slow request, at late rates. Barley commanded but little attention, notwithstanding that the market was scantily supplied. Prices however, ruled stationary. Malt was dull, but without change in value from Monday.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

SUMMARY.

GENERAL LEE is acting the part of a soldier who draws the sword, and throws away the scabbard. Another week's news tells of his resolution to strengthen his footing in Pennsylvania, and isolate Washington—preparatory to its capture. He seems to care little for the army of the Potomac—the command of which has been transferred from General Hooker to General Meade—possibly in the belief that he can defeat it when he pleases; careless, also, of his communications, though the Federals are in his rear; and fearing nothing the raw troops that are being mustered in the North to stop his progress. The audacity of the Confederate general's movements paralyses speculation as to the issue, and we can only await with eager interest the result of this extraordinary campaign.

While the fate of Vicksburg still remains in suspense, active operations have recommenced in Tennessee. The two armies which have been for six months watching each other in that State have changed their positions. Bragg, having detached a part of his force to the aid of Lee, has thought fit to retire to the stronghold of Chattanooga, rather than risk a battle. Rosecrans closely follows him, but without any apparent result. It is probable that Bragg has escaped his watchful foe.

The tone of the Paris press respecting the revolution in Madagascar is suspicious. There is a general revival of the French claim to the possession of that productive island, a dead set at Mr. Ellis, and a furious assertion of the right of M. Lambert to the tracts of land and mines which are believed to have been wrung from the late hapless King under disgraceful circumstances. Some ships of war are under orders to Madagascar, and it is even said that 3,000 troops are to be despatched. The last grave rumour we cannot credit. The death of Radama was, undoubtedly, a blow to French adventurers, who profited by his weakness, but the Emperor Napoleon is under engagement to our Government that they shall mutually respect the independence of Madagascar, and we hesitate to believe that he will follow the lead of commercial speculators and envious priests, and deliberately violate his compact with this country.

The respective notes of the British and Austrian Governments to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg have been published in full, but their contents have been known for some time past. Lord Russell is firm in tone; Count Rechberg deferential—the former directly, the latter indirectly, recommends an amnesty. Before the present week is out the reply of Prince Gortchakoff is likely to be received, and will, according to all reports, substantially accept the proposals of the three Powers as a basis of negotiation, the Czar leaving Generals Berg and Mouravieff to create a desert and call it peace. The National Government, though unable to make head against the military forces of Russia, set their face against any Congress in which Poland is not represented.

The truth about the Crown Prince of Prussia has at length come out. Some correspondence between himself and his royal father has been somehow published, from which it appears that the heir to the Prussian throne has vigorously protested against the proceedings of the Government as unconstitutional, and dangerous to the

monarchy. There has been talk of the arrest of the outspoken young Prince, but the part he has taken will prove a heavy blow to M. Bismarck and his reactionary clique, and seems to have made a great impression upon his obstinate sire.

The Working Men's Club and Institute Union has held its first annual meeting under the most auspicious circumstances. The report read by the Rev. H. Solly, its indefatigable secretary, indicates the great progress made by the Union, with the most scanty resources, during its short existence. This result is owing, not least to the favour with which the scheme has been received by the workingmen, than to its unsectarian character. The admirable management of the Union has inspired the confidence of all classes—such confidence as will make its future operations comparatively easy. Many clubs have been already established; many more in existence have become affiliated to the Union, and the gratifying proceedings of last Saturday will do much to make the claims of this useful organisation better known to the public. We congratulate Mr. Solly on his signal success.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE chief characteristic of the Session of 1863 has been a maximum of talk and a minimum of legislation. If the country is not tired out with Parliamentary reports, it is because the debates have waxed in interest as the Session has waned. The British Imperial Parliament is assuming more and more the character of a Cosmopolitan Parliament, and we doubt not that the Prime Minister acts upon the maxim that it is safer to allow the Legislature to expend its energies in multifarious discussions than in dangerous criticism and party assaults. All this is, however, to cease with the present week. The disposal of the remaining supply votes by Friday will put an end to the amendments on going into committee, and Mr. Horsman's motion on Poland next Monday promises to be the last great discussion on foreign affairs.

On Thursday night, Lord Palmerston in person moved the second reading of his Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill, the object of which is to prosecute the works, already sanctioned in principle by Parliament, for securing our principal dockyards against attack. The sum required—eleven or twelve millions in all—is to be raised by terminable annuities for thirty years. On this occasion Sir Frederick Smith, a veteran military officer, led the assault against the scheme by proposing an amendment that all the works, except those "in a very advanced state of progress," should be stopped. The debate, however, turned mainly upon the necessity for such defences at all. Sir Frederick declared that these fortifications, on which millions were to be expended, would never be required, and gave good reason for the conclusion that "the whole question of an invasion was a complete bugbear." Sir De Lacy Evans, who had formerly opposed the scheme, came to Lord Palmerston's rescue, after his shilly-shally fashion, and was followed by Mr. Cobden, who, in one of his most animated speeches, which was much applauded, fastened upon Lord Palmerston the sole responsibility of the plan; denounced the enormity of constructing casemates and barracks at Portsmouth for an army larger than England can muster, which is to skulk under cover while the country is being invaded by a foreign force; and threw upon the Liberal party the odium of carrying a measure which inflicted upon their reputation a permanent wound. Other independent members uttered a similar protest, especially Mr. Osborne, who exhausted his wit in ridiculing the scheme, and asked where the 68,000 men, which the commissioners say will be required to man the forts on Portadown-hill, were to come from. Upon Lord Palmerston's reply we have commented below. There were less than 200 members present on the occasion, the leaders and rank-and-file of the Opposition leaving to the so-called Liberals the disgrace of carrying the measure. It was resolved by 132 to 61 that, in the words of the Prime Minister, "the safety of the country depends" on these monstrous fortifications.

On Monday, before the Bill went into committee, it came out that our military preparations are not yet exhausted. Without curtailing expenses elsewhere, it appears that Government have got a plan for constructing a huge central arsenal at Cannock Chase—Woolwich not being considered safe against attack. A vote for this purpose is, however, postponed till next year, and possibly the rising disgust of the House at the disgraceful expenditure on our "blatant armaments" will prevent this new project from again seeing the light. Then came up the question of the Spithead Forts, the construction of which had been postponed last Session at the desire of

the House. Sir Morton Peto asked that these works should be further delayed, and a long discussion ensued on the value of the deductions drawn from the attack on Charleston, and the ability of heavy artillery in these forts to prevent iron-clads from steaming into Portsmouth Harbour. The matter was put into the most intelligible shape by Sir J. Hay, the chairman of the Iron-plate Committee. The object of these forts was, he said, to defend the arsenal and dockyard from bombardment, and to protect our ships-of-war and merchant-vessels at Spithead. The forts were 2,000 yards apart, and while a gun was required that would pierce an iron-clad ship at 1,100 yards, we had only a gun that would do so at 800 yards. He did not see that there was any possibility of obtaining that longer range, according to any knowledge which they had of modern artillery. If not, iron-clad ships, having passed the forts, could lie in Spithead-roads, and attack the dockyard with impunity. No one disputed the facts on which this authoritative conclusion was based. Nevertheless, Lord Palmerston maintained that the balance of opinion was "completely in favour of the forts," and the House voted in accordance with the *ipse dixit* of their dictator.

There have been two conversations relative to Mr. Roebuck's adjourned motion for the recognition of the Confederate States. On Friday, a number of adherents of the South advised the withdrawal of the motion, on the ground that, as it would certainly be rejected by a large majority, a false impression would be created as to the real sympathies of the House. Lord Palmerston also backed up the appeal, on the plea that the adoption of any resolution on the subject "would be disadvantageous to the public service." Of course, it did not comport with Mr. Roebuck's ineffable self-importance to yield all at once. The world must patiently wait two days for his decision. On Monday, accordingly, the hon. member for Sheffield condescended to withdraw the motion, "only under a feeling of great respect" for Lord Palmerston, throwing upon him "the great responsibility" of the step. After a long and rather amusing explanatory statement from Mr. Lindsay—Mr. Roebuck's companion in the visit to Fontainebleau—Lord Palmerston administered a dignified and telling rebuke to this brace of busybodies; and, amid emphatic cheers, expressed the hope that that would be the last time any member of that House would think it his duty to communicate to the British House of Commons anything that might have passed between himself and the Sovereign of a foreign country.

The House of Lords, having no Bills in particular from the Commons to consider, have, during the past week, been deep in questions of foreign interest. Two hours were on Thursday devoted to a revival of the question of the dismissal of two Ionian judges, whose case gave Lord Chelmsford and the Earl of Derby the rare opportunity of a vigorous party attack on the Government. On Friday the whole subject of our relations with Japan was thoroughly ventilated. The elaborate and informing speeches of Lord Carnarvon, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Lord Derby, and of Earl Grey, must have produced a great effect, as they seem to have converted the *Times*, and to have provoked from that journal the statement that the Home Government must be held responsible for the offences of the English adventurers in China and Japan, "for it is shown that the most simple and natural means of repression and punishment are not provided." These adventurers, according to Sir R. Alcock "the scum of Europe," have been guilty of fraud, violence, and insult, and are protected against punishment by the provisions of the treaty which released them from the jurisdiction of Japanese laws, and placed them under our consuls with an appeal to the Supreme Court of Hong Kong. In one flagrant case, Sir R. Alcock was actually mulcted in damages by that Court, for punishing a criminal. Consequently, so-called British subjects in Japan can claim our protection, while able to evade our control. It is the outrages of this rowdy population which have helped to exasperate a nation already sufficiently ill-disposed to carry out a treaty forced upon them by threats; and to sustain these lawless men, we may be plunged into a costly war. The last mail brings a rumour that the Tycoon is not disposed to yield to our demands of pecuniary compensation for the violation of treaty rights. Lord Russell says that the instructions sent out were not to ravage the coasts of Japan, but to seize upon that castle on the coast in which Prince Satsuma is even now protecting the assassins and boasting of the murder they have committed. But, if it be true that the English Admiral has sent for troops from India, it is to be feared that something more serious is intended than an attack upon the isolated stronghold of a single Daimio. We trust it is not too late for the pressing appeals of Lord Carnarvon and Grey to the Government not to commit this country to a

costly and interminable war, to be listened to and acted upon, though the tone of Earl Russell's speech does not justify much hope.

On Monday's debate on the Polish question we have commented in a separate article. It is gratifying to find Lord Derby supporting Lord Russell in the declaration that, under no circumstances, ought we to go to war with Russia on behalf of Poland.

Last night the House of Lords had their fourth debate on foreign affairs during the present week. The question was the rupture with Brazil; the particular phase discussed by Lord Chelmsford being the 840*l.* paid for "possible murders" by the Rio Government in the general claim for compensation. Earl Russell, in the course of his reply, stated that the King of Portugal had directed his Minister at Brazil to use his good offices to bring about a reconciliation between this country and Brazil, and intimated, somewhat stiffly, that he should be glad to see a good understanding restored.

At a morning sitting of the Commons, on the motion for going into committee on the Union Relief Aid Acts Continuance Bill, Mr. Childers moved that it is desirable that any money raised under the Bill by way of loan on the security of the rates in the distressed manufacturing districts should be applicable to assist emigration to such colonies as may be willing to co-operate in carrying it out. After an interesting discussion, in the course of which Mr. Villiers stated that emigration was already going on at the rate of 20,000 a month, the resolution was withdrawn.

Two noteworthy incidents marked the evening sitting. The Solicitor-General announced that the Bill for consolidating Church-Building Acts, in the numerous clauses of which a select committee has, for weeks past, been hopelessly floundering, would be withdrawn; and Mr. Sheridan signally defeated the Government by carrying a resolution in favour of the repeal of the fire-insurance duty "at the earliest opportunity," despite the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE LORDS' DEBATE ON POLAND.

THE debate in the House of Lords, originated on Monday evening by Earl Grey, on the present diplomatic situation with regard to Poland, will be read with the deepest interest by both the advocates and the opponents of warlike measures in favour of that unhappy country, but by neither with entire satisfaction. The latter will be gratified by the assurance once more given by Earl Russell on the part of her Majesty's Government that "this is not a case for armed intervention, and that armed intervention would be more likely to produce fresh calamities than to put an end to those which now exist." With not less pleasure will they receive the declaration of Earl Derby, who is understood to speak the sentiments of the Conservative Opposition, and who recorded them in these unequivocal terms—"Whatever disinclination I may have felt to express such an opinion, it has been entirely removed by the very clear and explicit declaration of her Majesty's Government that, whatever may be the answer of the Russian Government, Poland must not expect any armed interference for the re-establishment of her liberties. I say that if her Majesty's Government think it consistent with their duty to make that statement in the present state of affairs, I can have no hesitation in declaring my entire concurrence in that declaration, and my conviction, moreover, that it is the deliberate determination of this country that they will not willingly and knowingly be brought into hostilities for the purpose of maintaining the liberties of Poland." As far as professions, evidently single-hearted and decided, can go, we have in those of the two statesmen who, perhaps, more than any others govern public opinion on this subject, a strong guarantee that the peace of Europe will be maintained.

It is impossible, however, for those who look beneath the surface, and who form their judgment from the tendencies of things rather than from the explicitness and strength of words, not to share the apprehensions of Lord Grey, that, be the determination of the Government and the people of England ever so pacific, the course of diplomacy may once again, as in 1853, drag them into a war with Russia. It seems unfortunate, in the first place, that Earl Russell, in his first despatch, grounded his representations to Russia on the right of intervention arising out of the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna—first, because what he has proposed in virtue of that right was necessarily limited to the extent of the Treaty, and, being so limited, will not, even if acquiesced in, give satisfaction to the Poles on whose behalf he has diplomatically intervened—and, secondly, because when, in making a requisition upon another State, any Government elects to stand upon its right, a refusal to comply with

such requisition assumes, in the estimate of the world at large, a character very closely resembling a defiance. It is equally unfortunate, in the next place, that the six propositions which have been put forward by England, and in which France and Austria substantially concur, are as impracticable for Russia as they are unsatisfactory to Poland, and would probably, if conceded and carried into effect, exert anything but a permanently tranquillising influence upon the general condition and policy of Europe. We cannot, indeed, concur with Earl Grey in deprecating all diplomatic action in this matter—but we cannot but think that the kind and scope of action resolved upon has complicated rather than simplified the difficulties of the case, and will very probably earn for us the resentment of both parties. There was no necessity that England should solemnly take her stand upon the narrow basis of her treaty rights—as there can be no necessity for a man who aims at composing a feud between his neighbours, availing himself of some legal authority he may chance to possess, to commence his work of reconciliation, by sending to the more powerful of the disputants a lawyer's letter. She might have waived her legal status—she might have based her intervention on the broader but less exacting ground of international morality—and she might then have offered such counsel to the Emperor of Russia as the state of the case appears imperatively to require, leaving to him the responsibility of rejecting it or acting upon it, and avoiding for herself all obligations save such as are purely moral in their character. Had this course been taken, the Government of this country might have far more adequately expressed the wishes of the Poles than it was possible to do with the Treaty of Vienna in its hands, while it would at the same time have retained greater liberty than it now has to retire from diplomatic action when it became convinced that such action would be fruitless.

The general drift of the discussion in the House of Lords confirms our conviction that Russia will play the game of diplomacy with such success as to place the statesmen of the intervening Powers in a false position. She will probably accede to a conference of all the Powers which became parties in 1815 to the Treaty of Vienna. She will insist upon restricting the deliberations of the Conference to points which fairly fall within the limits of that treaty. She will profess her readiness to do all that she is legally pledged to do—and she will put forth her utmost skill in proving that she is legally pledged to nothing that the remonstrant Powers can strictly and practically define. Meanwhile, all the force of the Empire will be employed to stamp out the fire of insurrection in Poland, and to scatter its ashes to the four quarters of heaven. Then, having sufficiently amused and detained the *corps diplomatique*, and having recovered her gripe upon her victim, she will beat once polite and cruel—polite in declining to put in force impracticable schemes, and cruel in inflicting summary vengeance upon her insurgent provinces. Earl Russell, we are glad to observe, promises himself far better results; and although he seems by no means sanguine of establishing his six points, he evidently hopes that they will not have been urged upon Russia without bringing about a favourable modification of her policy towards Poland. We earnestly wish he may prove to have been right—but we fancy that in prospect, at least, he can count upon no great number who take the same view of probabilities. He is a thoughtful statesman—he is also cautious even in the indulgence of his pugnacity and dogmatism. We cannot but respect the temper and ability with which, on the whole, he is managing, or seeming to manage, the foreign affairs of this nation. But while we gladly concede that he is doing his best to ameliorate the hard lot of the Poles without involving his own country in war, we are afraid that he will command but little success for his clients, even if, as we hope, he is able to maintain unbroken the peace of Europe.

THE FORTIFICATION CRAZE.

LORD PALMERSTON is constructing a series of gigantic inland fortresses around Portsmouth and Plymouth to defend the country against invasion. In the former case there is to be besides a line of fortifications extending six miles along the shore. We say Lord Palmerston—for Mr. Cobden asserts without contradiction that the scheme is the Premier's alone. No other Cabinet Minister meddles with it. The Opposition absent themselves when it is discussed, and private members shrug their shoulders while they vote for it. His lordship with great pride puts upon his head the cap Mr. Cobden has made for him, and boldly challenges the approbation of the country.

These enormous works, which, with the iron-cased forts, are to cost in the aggregate some

twelve millions sterling, are being undertaken on three assumptions—first, that an invasion is possible, if not probable; secondly, that the enemy—that is France—will be able to cross the Channel; and thirdly, that he will land at one or other of the neighbourhoods most strongly defended. If these assumptions cannot be sustained, the necessity for such gigantic defences falls to the ground.

On the first point argument is useless. At a time when Tear'em himself is rushing over to Paris to have a friendly chat with (according to his own recent theory) the great enemy of England, and after the multitudinous proofs we have had that the Emperor Napoleon is resolved to hold fast to the alliance with this country and draw closer our friendly relations, the invasion panic wears only a ludicrous aspect. But, if there is no fear of the French Sovereign, who is growing less adventurous and more pacific in his declining years—against whom are we taking precautions? All are now ready to admit that the Emperor is intent mainly upon consolidating his dynasty, and developing the industrial energies of the French people, and are equally prepared to allow that from France, minus the Empire, there is nothing to fear. The invading foe, then, is simply an imaginary creation.

Secondly, as to an invading force crossing the Channel. When thousands of pounds are required to throw away upon Alderney, we are told that this Channel island is a first-rate station from whence to watch the French coast, and especially Cherbourg, distant only a few miles. Here, then, according to the advocates of national defence, we might have a fleet that would scatter any flotilla attempting to cross the Channel to our shores. But before a fleet sailed from Cherbourg, we should have had ample warning. It would be impossible, truly said Colonel Sykes, to collect the ships necessary for the transport of 100,000 men, with 30,000 horses and ordnance stores, without our knowledge, and without giving us full time for preparation. But Lord Palmerston, who has at last positively abandoned the theory of a midnight filibustering expedition in time of peace, can only meet this argument by saying that, after war had been declared, we should not have the same information, and that an invasion might be accomplished "in the first week after the rupture of friendly relations." How charming! Of course we should remain all the time with our hands folded! The express object of the fortifications around Portsmouth is to guard that dockyard against a *coup de main*. But Lord Palmerston now admits we should have ample time for preparation, and military authorities concur in the opinion that in twenty-four hours we could concentrate an army of 60,000 men, a volunteer force of 150,000, and 120,000 militia, upon any given point. Before the invader lands, he would have to escape the vigilance of a fleet at Alderney, the tender mercies of our iron-clads and cruisers, and overcome the opposition of, say only 100,000 men on the coast, in whose teeth he would have to put on shore not merely infantry, but a cavalry force and heavy artillery! If it took the allies five days to disembark their forces in the Crimea in calm weather with no enemy in sight—how long would it take for the French to land on our coast 'in the face of an overwhelmingly superior force? Lord Palmerston's favourite "flat-bottomed boats for disembarking troops on a shelving beach," would not greatly avail in such an emergency.

As our Premier now proceeds on the assumption that there is to be a regular declaration of war on the part of France, he gives up in effect, though not in words, the plea as to what might happen in case of a sudden attack on our dockyards. The quiet crossing of the Channel by the French necessarily implies that our ships-of-war are in port. Consequently, Portsmouth would have ample means of defence if first assailed. A flotilla, necessarily composed of wooden transports with troops, as well as iron-clads would hardly first make for Portsmouth and Plymouth, which would be simply running into the lion's mouth. If put on shore elsewhere, Lord Palmerston's sagacity is providing a series of fortresses at the top of the South Downs which would require the cooping up of an army of 30,000 men to man them, were it only to keep them out of the invaders' hands.

We think with Mr. Cobden, that this fortification scheme is a great iniquity—a shameful imposition upon an overtaxed people, to keep up the name of a statesman whose late reputation is based mainly upon the art of spending the public money. Look at the maundering and contradictory speech by which it was supported! When it is said that our navy is our true defence, what is Lord Palmerston's reply? "You won't let us have a superior iron-clad fleet. But if it were superior, can we keep it simply for the defence of our shores? Have we no interests in other parts of the world which may be attacked by iron-clad ships? We should be obliged to scatter our iron-clads." Observe here

the ever-ready assumption that the whole world is always ready to assail us. Again, it was urged that these gigantic works should be contracted now that danger is so remote. His lordship is ready with his reply:—"It is an invariable principle that nothing is stronger than its weakest part, and if you take away a portion of a combined system of works you necessarily impair the defensive power of the remainder." Why? Because "competent authorities"—that is, military men, who have the greatest interest in our so-called national defences—say so. In the midst of the thrice-repeated stock phrases Lord Palmerston has on hand, we find it stated that "if there is one thing more than another which the nation demands and insists upon, it is that it should be secure against attack." In the next sentence we are virtually told that the country is defended, for our volunteers rose "specially to guard against the possibility" of invasion. It is by such drivel as this Parliament allows itself to be persuaded to spend the public money on gigantic fortifications which nearly every member in private admits to be useless. As Mr. Osborne put it—"The House which strained at the Brompton gnat seems quite prepared to swallow the Portsmouth camel."

OUR OFFICIALS IN THE EAST.

WITHOUT reflecting upon the intelligence of our readers, we may presume that at least nine out of ten are ignorant of the whereabouts of Tringanu—as ignorant (must we say it) as ourselves before last week. At this place, which turns out to be the capital of a semi-independent province of Siam, there has occurred an incident which, even more than the aggressions in China or Japan, illustrates the autocratic and irresponsible tendencies of our consuls and pro-consuls in the East. In this city was harboured, by the Sultan of Tringanu, a dethroned Rajah, who, being out of place, naturally set himself to intriguing, and thereby, it seems, damaged our trade interests. The Governor of Singapore demanded his expulsion; which the Sultan refused, though offering to keep him quiet for the future. Thereupon the Governor of Singapore sent Captain Corbett, whom Sir C. Wood declares to be "a most excellent officer," to bombard the defenceless town, and the Sultan abandoned his capital, and retreated to the forest. This needless and barbarous act gave great umbrage to the Kings of Siam, who reminded our Foreign Secretary of the agreement that all differences between Siam and England should be settled by means of correspondence through our Consul at Bangkok, and complained that in this instance that understanding had been broken. The subject was brought under the attention of the Commons on Friday by Sir J. Hay; but so far as we can learn no one has been censured or punished for the act. The most curious circumstance connected with the affair is, that though the bombardment occurred nine months ago, Sir C. Wood says he has not yet received full official information respecting it! This shameful act is, as Lord Naas remarked, one more proof of "the reckless manner in which our officials in those seas are in the habit of proceeding." "The time was come," he added, "when the Government ought to issue distinct instructions, not only to the governors of minor settlements, but to the naval commanders, that they were not to fire a shot without the express orders of the Admiralty, except in self-defence. It was clear that in this case our officials had been carrying on an unauthorised war, and in his opinion that was one of the most serious crimes which a man could commit." We are glad to say that this spirited protest was received with cheers.

"MOURNING TO ANY EXTENT AT FIVE MINUTES' NOTICE."

Most people who live in the suburbs of London receive with great regularity, at certain periods of the year, little books with very gay outside, and the name of a well-known clothing establishment in very distinct letters. The contents are various—a favourable notice of "knickerbockers" is side by side with a sketch of a man in an attitude suggestive of extreme flexibility at the elbow-joint, and rhymes such as "self-measure," "great pleasure," "a great hit," and "a good fit"—meet you at every page. The subjects of these rhymes vary, of course, gracefully with the varying seasons; but one page remains, so far as our observation goes, unalterably the same, summer and winter, after this fashion,—a sepulchral urn, a weeping willow, a border line of black, and the words "Mourning to any extent at five minutes' notice."

We do not mean to say one word as to the "outward and visible sign" which is all to which these little books really refer, save to remark

on the convenience of being able to command a depth of black proportioned to your depth of woe in so brief a space of time, if only you can command your countenance to give the order and your pocket to pay for it forthwith. But what about the mourning that never *does* get any deeper than the clothes? What is to be said of a state of society in which the extent of the legacy is indicated with tolerable accuracy by the extent of crape which weeps with sympathy above the blighted hopes and shattered heart of a widow, but which assists her in gathering its scattered pieces, and bestowing them, in a tolerably whole condition, on some new claimant, and all within one short twelvemonth? Nowhere is the farce of society played out more broadly than by the side of a new-made grave. Has it not by this time almost passed into a proverb—a rule, in fact, proved by its very occasional exceptions—that the louder the present grief, the more certain and speedy will be the future consolation, and that the man who prates most affectionately of the dear departed will the soonest provide himself with a substitute and successor. Good old Jeremy Taylor has a notable word on this point. "It is worse yet," he says, after having alluded to one Paula Romana, who almost "wept herself into her grave"—"when people by an ambitious and a pompous sorrow, and by ceremonies invented for the ostentation of their grief, fill heaven and earth with exclamations, and grow troublesome because their friend is happy, or themselves want his company." "It hath been observed that those greater and stormy passions do so spend the whole stock of grief, that they presently admit a comfort and contrary affection." A pleasant state of things, is it not? to look forward to. "Out of sight, out of mind" is not an agreeable prospect when it suggests a possibility about ourselves; and "'tis well to be off with the old love, before you are on with the new" hints at a probable easy filling up of our places in a way which is not soothing to our pride and self-love. But we have to do with facts—very unpleasant, but still facts. How many houses are there in which it would be hardly satire to say that the same blotting-paper which dried the signature of the undertaker received the last tears of the longest mourner, and that the "time to laugh" had very speedily succeeded the boisterous, demonstrative "time to weep."

One would like to be warmly loved, and very really, but very silently missed. Save us from all parade of grief over our graves—whether it be of tears or clothes,—that sort of sorrow which bears a humiliating resemblance to Jonah's gourd, coming up in a night, and perishing, too, in a night. We were once listening to a Frenchman who was narrating the experience of a lady-friend of his mother's, widowed early in life, and, of course, inconsolable. Not very long after her husband's death, an old portrait of him, painted on wood after the olden style, and which at first had been veiled from all eyes by a curtain of black cloth drawn across her boudoir, disappeared. On inquiry, it was said that the frame was a little out of fashion, and it was therefore removed to her bedroom. A few months more, and a general furnishing up of the house indicated the advent of a new master—and, among other changes, the portrait went up still higher, and was this time lodged in the garret. The "new love" came, and the "old love" passed from memory; when, one cold winter's morning, the servant announced to his mistress that the supply of fir wood was nearly exhausted. With a profound sigh the lady replied, "Well, John! then I think you had better go up stairs and burn poor old Simon." "Mourning to any extent at five minutes' notice," is a common thing in this world, after all.

Will it be thought that we speak irreverently of death in all this? To any one who knows by experience what it is to have one room in the house with the door always shut—to pass it on lightest tiptoe, though the heaviest sound could not break the silence which that door shuts in—to speak in a whisper which, low as it is, would but yesterday have won you a loving reply—to retire at night without the blessing which, soft and sweet as an angel's voice, has hitherto hushed you to sleep—and to rise without hearing the "good day" which, as Mrs. Browning sings in her wonderful "De Profundis," has been wont to "make each day good,"—if one have not gone through this, no human words can make him understand it; if he have, he will feel it is impossible to think lightly of death. But there is a show and parade of grief at such times anything but honourable to the dead or to the living. Our dead have to be buried out of our sight, "discreetly, reverently," ay, and tenderly too. And they that are left, who have for a week lived in the presence of death—is it too much to say in the

presence of God? for, at such times, is it death merely or the consciousness, very dim, perhaps, but still forced home on the most thoughtless, of One stronger than themselves, whose hand alone can shorten their days, which makes them live and move softly, and "with bated breath"?—what are they to take back with them to the world's work as the result of having been face to face with death? A noisy parade of their loss and desolation? Hearts do not often break except in novels where the number of actors impedes the *denouement*, and one or two must be peremptorily disposed of. Besides, the new loves are apt to jostle terribly against the old. A premature canonisation of their dead? That would exalt their love at the expense of their faith—which is never so solemn as it is over the grave. No! let them leave all the *show* of grief to those whose office it is to sit with pendulous legs over the very hearse which is bearing the light of their life to its last long home, and, with outwardly solemn face and mien, are only enjoying in prospect what they will soon enjoy in bibation—deep draughts of porter at the neighbouring public-house. That will suffice for the sham, surely; the mourning of these men is "to any extent," for the scale of your orders to their master alone determines the extent of their carouse. Some mourners will bear back with them a sense, neither morbid nor slavish, that coffin and shroud and grave will one day enclose them; will remember their dead, lovingly, quietly, and constantly—cherishing the recollection of all that was holiest, truest and best, and burying further, deeper out of sight than they have laid the remains—all that was deplored in life—for they were but men.

Once more—a point we feel inclined, in these days of busy life and many fresh friends, to guard most jealously—let not the dead be forgotten, as to the specialities that marked their course: habits of thought, modes of expression, traits of character, which have most likely had so much to do with making us what we are! We should like more of the "We-are-seven" feeling, which recognises absence rather than loss, and which cannot admit the possibility of newer love, because the circle of the old is still complete. Not sadly "we were," not even hopefully "we shall be," but confidently "we are seven" still. We honour those who are gone, and those who remain, whenever we find in any household a venerated "old arm-chair." It tells of a life so lived that it could not but be missed, of memories which no new faces could ever obliterate, of a love that deserved to be stronger than death, and will be immortal. Be it ours to bear in mind that we have such a life as that to live, unselfish, pure, and true, if we would have the mourning over us to be anything deeper and more lasting than that which can be supplied "at five minutes' notice."

RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

YE FORTRESSES OF ENGLAND.

(A Patriotic Ode.)

Ye Fortresses of England,
That guard our native seas,
Where our flag has braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze!
Your glorious bulwarks rise again
To save us from the foe,
When they sweep us from the deep,
While the stormy winds do blow;
While the battle rages in our rear,
And the stormy winds do blow!

The spirits of our fathers
Would start with rage and shame;
For the fortress of their native land
Was the terror of their name.
But where Blake and mighty Nelson fell
We fear the conquering foe
Will sweep us from the deep
While the stormy winds do blow;
While the battle rages in our rear
And the stormy winds do blow!

Our tars will need these bulwarks,
These towers along the steep,
When driven o'er the mountain waves
By the foe upon the deep!
When he thunders on our native shore,
When our ships are sunk below;
And he roars on our shores
While the stormy winds do blow,
When the battle rages in our rear,
And the stormy winds do blow!

These fortresses of England
Our safety we shall find,
For volunteers, when danger comes,
To hide themselves behind!
When all our ocean-warriors
Are beaten by the foe,
And pray with wild dismay
That the storm may cease to blow;
That the fiery fight be heard no more,
And the storm may cease to blow!

W. K.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

THE CONFEDERATE INVASION.

The following items of news are from the New York correspondence of the *Times* :—

New York, June 29 (5 p.m.)

General Hooker has been relieved, at his own request, of the command of the Army of the Potomac. General Meade has been appointed his successor.

The army is supposed to be on the north of the Potomac, in position to cover the northern and western approaches to Washington.

Despatches from Harrisburg to twelve o'clock last night report that the Confederates were within three miles of that city, and that during the afternoon they had been shelling the Federal entrenchments. The bridge across the Susquehanna at Columbia, which cost 1,000,000 dol., had been burnt by the Federals. The Confederates have a pontoon train at Bainbridge, near Columbia.

Great excitement prevails in Philadelphia. Business is suspended, and General Dana, in command, has called upon the citizens to arm themselves and defend their homes. Equal consternation exists throughout the whole State of Pennsylvania. Thousands of fugitives are pouring northward with their cattle, merchandise, and household goods.

Washington and Baltimore are in hourly expectation of attack.

A large Confederate force, supposed to be commanded by General Fitzhugh Lee, is moving eastward towards the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway; it passed within fourteen miles north of the city.

New York as yet exhibits no signs of anything but apathy and indifference.

The War Department issued an order on Sunday, the 28th inst., offering a bounty of 400 dollars, and one month's pay of thirteen dollars in advance, to all the volunteers between the ages of eighteen and forty-five whose term of service has expired or is about to expire, and who will re-enlist for three years or the war.

JUNE 30 (2 p.m.)

The Confederates were still in sight from Harrisburg at nine o'clock this morning, but no fighting had taken place up to that hour. This morning's train from Baltimore for Frederick City was obliged to return; it narrowly escaped capture at Sykesville, where a Confederate force was engaged in tearing up the track and burning bridges.

A report that General Halleck has been superseded by General McClellan is in circulation to-day, but cannot be traced to any trustworthy source.

JULY 1 (1 30 p.m.)

The papers this morning are filled with a confused and contradictory mass of telegraphic despatches, which arrive hourly from Pennsylvania and Maryland. The indication seems to be that General Lee is concentrating his army for a final onslaught upon General Meade as soon as he shall have drawn the Federal army into the position he deems most advisable.

A despatch from Lancaster, received at a late hour last night, states that General Couch is on the South side of the Susquehanna, opposite Harrisburg, that the Confederates have retired to Carlisle, and evacuated York and Hanover.

The special correspondence of the *Tribune* states that a great battle is imminent near the last-named city. General Meade's head-quarters, which were at Frederick, Maryland, on Saturday, are now supposed to be near Petersburg.

The Confederates are in force near Shippensburg.

It is stated that the principal cause of the removal of General Hooker from the command of the army was a radical difference of opinion between himself and General Halleck as to the value of Maryland heights as a military position during the present active operations.

General Dix has assumed the command of the Federal army on the peninsula, and has made a series of demonstrations towards Richmond. He took possession of White House during last week.

A cavalry raid, undertaken by Colonel Spear on the 23rd, made numerous captures of men, horses, and property. Among the prisoners was General W. F. Lee, who was at his own house, being treated for a wound received at Beverley Ford. Cavalry reconnaissances have been pushed to within nine miles of the Confederate capital.

Fears are beginning to be entertained for the safety of New York. Some of the journals express great concern on account of the almost defenceless condition of the city, both on its land and water approaches. Governor Seymour and Major Opdyke are urged to immediately garrison the forts and train the men to the use of the guns; also to have several heavily-armed steamers stationed in the port.

A meeting was held in Philadelphia on Monday evening to consider the propriety of urging the appointment of General McClellan to the military command of Pennsylvania. Committees have been appointed to wait upon the President and the General in relation to the carrying out of that object.

Large numbers of Philadelphians are leaving the city, and the wharves are crowded with property for shipment to places of greater safety. Bankers are sending their specie to New York.

Reuter's telegram of July 1st says :—

News of a collision between the main armies of Generals Lee and Meade is hourly expected.

Up to Saturday 37,000 Confederate troops, with 104 pieces of artillery, passed through Chambersburg, and on that day General Lee and staff, in company with Generals Longstreet and Hill, left Chambersburg, on the Baltimore pike, in the direction of Gettysburg, and the Northern Central Railroad.

General Early has levied a contribution at York of 150,000 dol. and large quantities of supplies from the inhabitants. He received 30,000 dol., and gave the inhabitants 20 days to pay the balance.

The Governor of New Jersey has again called out the militia to go to the aid of Pennsylvania.

The Confederates continue to respect private property; but the *Richmond Enquirer* says that Lee may purposely adopt this policy, to avoid alarming the population, until General Meade's army is well cleared out of his path and General Lee is enabled to throw the whole Confederate army into Pennsylvania, in one combined

movement enveloping Washington on one side, Harrisburg on the other side, "and so forward until the Confederate flag reflects itself on the Delaware." "Then," continues the *Richmond Enquirer*, "the just retaliation which the Confederates demand and the enemy expects must be deliberately organised."

President Davis has called upon the Confederates for troops for home defence to replace Lee's invading army.

A later telegram of the afternoon of July 1st, is as follows :—

Martial law has been proclaimed in Baltimore and Western Maryland.

It is reported that the Federal cavalry under Greigg has driven Stuart's whole cavalry force from Westminster, Maryland, eighteen miles to Hanover, Pennsylvania. General Kilpatrick then drove Stuart out of Hanover, and was pursuing him. Part of Stuart's force is going towards Gettysburg, and part towards York.

Yesterday the Confederates burned Cashtown, Pennsylvania.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The *Chattanooga Rebel* of the 24th, editorially says (of the siege of Vicksburg) :—"On the 22nd General Grant attacked us along our whole line, but failed to carry a single breastwork, and was repulsed with a loss of 10,000 men, and is now in full retreat." The same journal contains a despatch, dated Jackson, June 24, stating that firing was heard at Vicksburg that evening, which would indicate that the Federal gunboats were still near the city.

Federal accounts from Vicksburg to the 26th state that General Grant's position was unchanged; that fighting had been going on during the whole of the day previous, and that one of the Confederate forts had been blown up on the left.

Confederate telegrams report that General Pemberton receives provisions and reinforcements from across the river every night.

After repeated repulses and disasters, General Banks has found the enemy in his rear so threatening that he has ordered a final attack upon the works at Port Hudson by a forlorn hope, with the understanding that if it also should fail the siege is to be raised. The assault was to take place on the 21st inst. Great fears are entertained for his safety, and also for that of New Orleans. The Port Hudson works are considered impregnable.

General Magruder has reoccupied the whole of the Bayou Teche, formally laid under contribution by General Banks. He has under him 17,000 men, and is supposed to be advancing to the relief of Port Hudson. The Confederates have also seized the Opelousas Railroad, and cut off the Federals at Brashear City.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The whole army of the Cumberland, under General Rosecrans, was put in motion on the 24th, and has advanced towards the Confederate lines on the Duck River and at Shelbyville. Several severe skirmishes took place on the 24th and 25th, resulting in the withdrawal of the Confederates, who fell back slowly. It is believed that they will not make a stand or permit a general engagement until they reach Chattanooga, a position upwards of 100 miles distant, and declared to be impregnable. The Federal advance reached Manchester on the 26th, and General Rosecrans's head-quarters were established in that town.

On the 28th General Bragg had retired from Shelbyville, which was occupied by General Granger on the 29th. Three thousand of Bragg's troops are stated to have been captured while passing through Hoover's Gap.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Hooker in retiring issued an order, saying that he parted from the army impressed with the belief that his usefulness as a commander was impaired. General Meade issued an order stating that he accepted the command, which was totally unexpected and unsolicited, with just diffidence. He relieved an eminent and accomplished soldier, and relied upon the troops to assist him in discharging his trust. General Meade is a West Point graduate, and late commander of the 5th corps of the Potomac army. He is not connected with any political faction.

The bridge over the Susquehanna destroyed by the Federals was one mile and a quarter long, and cost a million dollars.

Much alarm prevails in Kentucky and Ohio. Generals Pogram and Marshall, with 15,000 men, are reported to be advancing through Cumberland Gap. Preparations for defence are being made at Cincinnati; an invasion of Ohio being expected.

The reported depredations by privateers at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy are not credited.

Lieutenant Reed and the crew of the privateer *Tacony* were captured on the 27th; they transferred themselves to the schooner *Archer*, one of their prizes, and destroyed the *Tacony* on the 24th. They then proceeded to the harbour of Portland, in Maine, where they seized the Federal cutter *Caleb Cushing* on the night of the 26th, and endeavoured to carry her out to sea. The loss of the *Cushing* being discovered the following morning, the citizens hastily manned two steamers, started in pursuit, and succeeded in overtaking her. After a few shots had been exchanged Lieutenant Reed set fire to the *Cushing* and returned to the *Archer*, which was afterwards captured by the steamers. All the ransom bonds of prizes released by the *Tacony* were found on board.

It was rumoured that General Butler was about to take Mr. Stanton's place in the War Department.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

THE AUSTRIAN DESPATCH.

The Austrian despatch to Russia has been published. It adopts the general principles of negotiation contained in the six points already known, and

states that the Austrian Government has no objection to a congress of the eight Powers, if foreign Governments should consider such a congress expedient. Austria desires, in her own interest as well as in that of humanity, that the effusion of blood in Poland should be arrested. The despatch concludes by an appeal to Russia to bring to a speedy close the sanguinary conflict :—

We feel great sorrow at the prolongation of such conflicts. Guided no less by considerations of humanity than by the special interests of Austria, we sincerely trust that the wisdom of the Russian Government and the conciliatory efforts of the Powers who offer their concurrence, will succeed in arresting a deplorable effusion of blood. We have pleasure in believing that the generous sentiments of the Emperor Alexander will powerfully aid in the attainment of this result, which, if it could be obtained, would greatly facilitate the task of the Cabinets at the conference.

We shall be happy if the resolution which the Court of Russia will take be in harmony with the great interests which powerful motives have induced us to recommend to its enlightened solicitude.

In bringing such an intricate question as that which now occupies us into friendly discussion, a solution will be prepared which will be pacific, and, at the same time, one worthy of the sentiments which inspire the Cabinets.

The invasion of Volhynia by the Poles of Galicia has turned out a miserable failure. The details given by the correspondents of the daily papers of the lives lost and blood shed in this mad attempt are distressing. A great part of the men composing Wysocki's expedition were vagabonds—the refuse of the Polish towns—who fled at the first onset. According to the *Times*' correspondent, the raid was as unjustifiable as it was impossible.

The Poles would have undoubtedly a right to try and get back their ancient provinces by force from the Russians if they had any chance of succeeding in such an endeavour. But the chances of success were not simply more or less against them; it was a positive certainty that they would fail, and fall in the most disastrous manner. If they had taken Radziwillow they could not have held it. If they had marched into the interior they would soon have been surrounded and cut to pieces. If, before coming to that inevitable end, they had got a number of Polish proprietors to join them, then the peasants would have been let loose, and we should have heard of fresh massacres and of emancipated Ruthenian serfs proving their love for Poland by flaying and cutting out the eyes of Poles.

Even if Volhynia had been eager for insurrection—whereas, as far as I can learn from the statements of half-a-dozen proprietors from different parts of the province, the general wish was that it should be let alone, and be allowed to limit its part in the Polish movement to paying a very large portion of the expenses—even then the men who were sent into Volhynia were, taking them altogether, quite unfit for the difficult and dangerous work assigned to them, and any man with eyes could have seen at a glance that many of them were fit for nothing in the world.

It is said that all the proprietors of Eastern Galicia harboured the Polish guerillas for weeks before they crossed the frontier. In connexion with the expedition, Prince Adam Sapieha has been arrested and imprisoned, and cartloads of arms have been brought to Lemberg from the frontier. Ten thousand Russians, with thirty-two guns, are said to be concentrated on the Volhynia-Galician frontier. 1,500 insurgents have entered Volhynia through the Snyrow woods. They are now at Berestecz, Siestatzyn, and Cybuchow. Four hundred more were stopped as they were crossing the frontier by the Austrian troops.

The National Government have issued a decree declaring that no Pole is to accept a post from which any functionary has been discharged by the Russian Government; that acceptance or purchase of goods sequestered by the Russians will be declared high treason and punished accordingly. It is denied that Prince Czartoryski consented to the six propositions of the three Powers, in opposition to the National Committee.

A protest against the arrest of Archbishop Felinsk was read on the 12th in all the churches of Warsaw. Monsignor Rzewski, the Archbishop's representative, has voluntarily resigned his office. Orders have been issued that all the churches throughout the kingdom are to be draped with black, and that no bells are to be rung. Arrests of several clergymen took place on the 12th. The Bishop of Wilna, Monsignor Krasinski, having published a pastoral expressing sympathy with the insurrection, has been transported to Nijni-Novgorod, whence he will be sent to Wiatka. The announcement that the funds of the National Government had been seized by the Russians is entirely false. The Marquis Wielopolski has left Warsaw.

By intelligence from Kovno, dated the 7th, it is stated that the troops are devastating Lithuania by order of Mouravieff. A famine is imminent. The tax of 10 per cent. on all landed property, which is valued by Russian employes as they please, will shortly be levied by the troops. An instance of the justice of these valuations is the tax imposed on M. Subanski, whose estates bring in about 15,000 roubles a year, who is to pay 2,600 roubles. Any one wearing clothes in which there is a trace of black is severely punished. In Kovno Miss B— and her grandmother were dragged to the police-station because they had black shawls over their coloured dresses. Even a black binding on a coloured dress is regarded as mourning.

A letter from Warsaw, in the *Oraz*, states that the Russian authorities in Lithuania forbid the peasants to work for the proprietors. The Cossacks traverse the villages, driving away the peasants at work in the fields, not excepting those who had been paid in advance by the proprietors. They say that their

orders are to "knout" all the peasants they find working on the lands of the great proprietors. It is chiefly in the Government of Minsk that these things occur. After having tried fire and sword against the unfortunate Lithuanians they now try to reduce them by famine.

The insurgents, in conjunction with the peasants, have obtained an important success at Dragowo, in the Palatinate of Plock. The Russians have bombarded and pillaged the small town of Warta, near Kalisch. Wierzebecki, by a manoeuvre whereby he deceived the Russians, has succeeded in penetrating into the interior of the Government of Lublin, and has effected a junction with Ruchi's insurgent corps. An engagement took place on the 6th inst. between the insurgents and the Russians at Zanow, in the Palatinate of Cracow. The Polish detachment under Chmielinski has cut to pieces a company of Russian troops. Zanow was burned and pillaged by the Russians. The Russians have plundered the environs of Miechow. A fresh detachment of insurgents has made its appearance at Lubelski, under the command of Wierzebecki. In Volhynia the insurgents have occupied Beresteczak, Sestratyn, and Cybachow.

According to the correspondence of Vienna papers, the position of the Grand Duke Constantine at Warsaw, is really pitiable—

Opposed on both sides, pursued by the daily increasing mistrust of the old Russian party at St. Petersburg, of which he was once the hope, he is at the same time the object of the violent hatred of the extreme Polish party. The fear for his life which preys on his Imperial Highness is well founded, although the National Government has, at least up to the time of the last execution, made a great effort to secure his personal safety.

The National Government warned the Grand Duke not to take drives outside the town, as a plan had been made to carry him off. It had become insupportable to him to have to keep within the castle and its grounds, and to see himself continually surrounded by guards in uniform, and therefore he had resumed taking excursions, although with a stronger escort. In consequence of this warning, however, the Grand Duke now not only remains in his own apartment but can scarcely trust himself to appease his hunger. It is stated that an attempt has been made to poison some butter intended for his use, and that since then the following precautions have been taken:—Elegant silver chests, fitted with safety locks, have been brought from Paris, in which the plates destined for the Imperial table are placed, and afterwards taken by a trustworthy servant into the kitchen. There the servant receives the dishes after the cook has tasted, in his presence, of every one, as well as of all wines destined for the Grand Duke. The chests are then locked and carried to the table.

The Grand Duke sees scarcely any one but his two adjutants. His family have already left Warsaw, and he has no greater desire than to follow them as soon as possible.

On the 5th came a telegram from St. Petersburg saying that "enough had been done." When the Marshal of the Nobility of Tarasow represented to the general in command the barbarities committed by his troops, he answered that all this was done by orders coming from St. Petersburg, and that he had just received about twenty medals for distribution amongst those who were most active in persecution.

FRANCE.

The Emperor is at Vichy, and Mr. Fould with him. The Empress presides over the Council of Ministers in his absence. It is announced that the rumour of the Emperor's intention to go to Cherbourg to hold a review of the fleet is without any foundation. The *Daily News* correspondent regards this as a confirmation of the opinion that all thoughts of war on behalf of Poland are abandoned.

I have no doubt that this was the determination come to at the council held at Fontainebleau just before the Emperor's departure for Vichy. M. Guérault, who has been one of the most sanguine partisans of war, admits with lamentation, in the *Opinion Nationale*, that the game is up. He brags his article, "Une belle partie manquée," and taunts France with allowing it to be said that she "wished" to help the Poles, but "could not."

The Emperor has, through his official organ, disclaimed having written the letter to the Countess Plater of which so much was said in the continental papers, or having had any relations whatever with the family of the late unfortunate Count Plater at any time.

It is asserted that a decree will shortly be issued, establishing a medal for the Mexican campaign, and that General Bixaine will march upon Cuernavaca Plaza, where Comonfort's army is concentrated.

ITALY.

The Ministry having made the acceptance by the Chamber of the principle of raising a revenue of thirty millions of francs by an income-tax a Cabinet question, the Ministerial proposition was agreed to by a vote of 141 against 86.

PRUSSIA.

The *Times* contains a very important correspondence between the King and the Crown Prince, in which the Prince expresses his strong disapproval of the course taken by the Ministry. He exhorts his father not to invade the law, and not to allow the Ministers by degrees to force his Majesty into the wrong path, which might imperil the throne. The King replies in a mild spirit; but on the 3rd of June the Crown Prince lodged a formal protest against the decree on the press. He says:—

I deem the proceedings of the Cabinet to be both illegal and injurious to the State and the dynasty. I declare the measure to have been taken without my wishing and knowing it; and I protest against any inferences and ascriptions to be possibly based upon my relation to the Council of State.

On the 4th of June the Prince wrote again to the

King, stating in vigorous language that the Charter had been evaded and set aside in the case of the decrees on the press. Then followed a letter of the King, censuring the Crown Prince in no measured terms, and enjoining the Prince to abstain from venturing any similar statements. If, however, it should occur again, he would be recalled to Berlin, and, perhaps, deposed from office and deprived of his command.

The King had been originally inclined to have recourse to measures of restraint, but the Cabinet, though similarly disposed at first, ultimately advised the King to bear with his son.

The Crown Prince's letter seems to have produced a powerful impression upon the King; but lately he had forbidden Herr von Bismarck to lay the protest of his son before the Ministry: now he endeavoured, as the first and sole object of his policy, to restrain the Prince in the course he had entered upon. He wrote him a friendly letter; saying he was welcome to open his mind to his father, but he was to maintain the strictest secrecy with regard to all others, unless, indeed, he wished to incur the punishment suspended over his head. He, too (the King), had a conscience.

The reply of Herr von Bismarck to the Crown Prince was long in making its appearance. The Premier wrote:—

Your Royal Highness is in a position to render our task easy or difficult. The Ministers, however, will persevere in pursuing the grand object they have identified themselves with. They are but the loyal and obedient servants of the King. They, too, had got a conscience, &c.

This letter closes the correspondence for the present.

The Emperor of Austria will visit the King of Prussia at Gastein (in Bohemia) where the latter is now staying.

RUSSIA.

Private letters from St. Petersburg, dated the 7th inst., received here, state that the Council of the Empire will be reinforced by the addition of the marshals of the nobility and the burgomasters of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

DENMARK.

The Danish Government has ordered an extraordinary levy of two years' service men, the whole of whom are ordered to be under arms on the 1st of August next.

The two Scandinavian Kings are to have a personal interview, first in Denmark and subsequently in Sweden, apropos of the serious differences between Germany and Denmark.

GREECE.

A telegram from Athens, dated July 9th, says:—"Order is completely re-established; the Bank is entirely saved. The garrison has been sent into the departments."

GEORGIA.

According to a telegram from Constantinople a revolution had broken out in Georgia (the Russian province in Asia). Prince Cholakoff, with 200 soldiers, had been murdered near the citadel of Zalatal. The Tartars had joined the insurgents.

Official advices from St. Petersburg state that the insurrection, which never assumed serious proportions, had been suppressed. But the death of Prince Cholakoff had been confirmed.

TURKEY.

The Porte refuses to concur in the diplomatic act confirming the annexation of the Ionian Islands to Greece. The Porte has determined upon the construction of a railway as soon as possible to Adrianople, the cost of which will be defrayed by the State. The execution of this undertaking will be entrusted to an English company.

MEXICO.

Telegraphic despatches from San Francisco, dated June 30, report that, according to news received there from the city of Mexico to the 6th ult., the Juarez Government had evacuated the city, with the garrison and all the arms and ammunition, and gone to San Luis Potosi, believing that better resistance to the advance of the French could be made at that place than at Mexico.

The leaders of the Church party afterwards tendered their allegiance to the French Emperor, which so exasperated the populace that a division of French troops was sent into the city.

JAPAN.

The British authorities in Japan have still further extended the delay allowed the Japanese Government for compliance with the ultimatum, but it is feared that war cannot be averted. The Chinese are already discounting that event by raising the price of their silk.

NEW ZEALAND.

Advices from New Zealand announce a new Maori outbreak in the Taranaki district. The natives have murdered several soldiers. The Government has abandoned the Waitara purchase.

MADAGASCAR.

There is no further news from Madagascar, but abundant comment in the French journals. Last week the semi-official journals spoke in the most moderate and unaggressive tone on the subject, and even rebuked the assumptions put forward that

France had a right to the sovereignty of the island, and reminded their contemporaries that speculative expeditions to distant countries are quite ungenial to the policy of the Imperial Government. The tone of these papers is, however, now somewhat changed. The *Patrie*, for instance, announces—

The Imperial Government is justly pre-occupied by the events which have taken place in Madagascar, and wishing to provide for the security of French subjects, it is said to propose sending naval forces to the island. The vessels would start from Toulon.

The *Pays* also says:—"Orders have been given at Toulon for the equipment of vessels whose probable destination is Madagascar." And further, that Mr. Pakenham and M. Laborde had thought it expedient to send to the governors of Mauritius and Réunion for some more ships.

The French press continues to persist in accusing the English of complicity with the Malgache regicides. The correspondent of the *Morning Star* writes:—

The statements made by the Rev. William Ellis concerning the French treaty signed by Radama II. have aroused the ire of the French publicists of every political colour. His explanation of the causes to which M. Lambert owes the extraordinary privileges he obtained are, of course, indignantly refuted by an appeal to M. Jules Dupré's work, "Three Months in Madagascar." M. Jules Dupré was a witness of the deed by which all the mines in Madagascar were made over to a French company, and being a French official, whose business it naturally was not to see anything that would hereafter militate against the interests of his Government, his evidence is not so conclusive as the *Constitutionnel* considers it.

M. Dupré does not say that the King was not made drunk by the French party, nor does he mention any circumstances which would explain away the corroboration of Mr. Ellis's statement contained in the first act of the new constitution. But he speaks of this Methodist missionary as a troublesome opponent, and as having obtained considerable influence in the island, through the numerous converts which the Wesleyans have made there within the last forty years. According to M. Dupré, the French agents at Antananarivo, as well as the Queen, feared greatly the Rev. William Ellis, whom they absurdly suspected of a design to imitate the policy of Pekin, and ultimately depose Radama, for the purpose of establishing an Ellis dynasty.

In another communication the same correspondent says:—

From a private letter I learn that among the Europeans residing in Madagascar and Mauritius a totally different suspicion is entertained, and that the doings of the Hova priests and chieftains are ascribed to the intrigues of M. Laborde and the Duke of Emerina, who wanted to create an excuse for a French occupation, just as the Syrian, Cochinchinese, and Mexican disturbances were said to have been got up by French agents to justify the Emperor in sending out armies for the purpose of establishing order. It also appears from the same source that the vanity of some French officials in Madagascar would not suffer them to concede the advantages which their Government gained through Radama, who, on his side, prided himself on being a creature of the Emperor Napoleon, and invariably wore the costume of a general of the Imperial Guard, which was sent to him by their Imperial Majesties along with some crimson velvet trains and the patent erminelines for the Queen and Princesses.

The *Nation* of the 11th rehearses at full length the clauses of the treaty by which M. Lambert obtained for a French company the ownership of all the mines in Madagascar, as well as certain documents which would, that journal thinks, justify the Emperor in sending out an expedition to that island for the purpose of making it a pendant to Algeria. M. Arnould, the writer of the article in question, proves that it belonged to the French so early as 1634.

In 1793 a commission to examine into the resources of Madagascar was sent there by the Convention, and in 1807 a French garrison invested Tamatave. In 1814 the English Government recognised the claims of Louis XVIII. to this debatable land, and when in 1816 they attempted to include it among the dependencies of the Mauritius, the French protested against such an interpretation of the 8th Article of the Treaty of Paris. Charles X. again revived in 1829 the French claims on Madagascar, as did Louis Philippe in 1841 and Louis Napoleon in 1855 and 1861.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is stated that General Neal Dow, though seriously wounded at the assault on Port Hudson on the 27th May, is not in a dangerous condition.

BARON STOCKMAR died at Coburg on the 8th, in his 77th year. He was an intimate friend of the King of the Belgians. Before the marriage of Prince Albert with the Queen his Royal Highness employed the autumn of 1838-39 in a tour in Italy, and Baron Stockmar was requested by the King of the Belgians to accompany his Royal Highness upon this journey, and for no one did the lamented Prince entertain greater regard and esteem throughout his life. For many years he passed a very large portion of his time in England, living in the Palace, as the dearly-valued friend of the Queen and Prince, and even when last at Coburg he paid daily visits to the Queen. Her Majesty had doubtless looked forward with satisfaction to seeing him again on her approaching visit to Coburg.

THE POPE AND THE POLES.—There has been for some time in Rome, though he has now left, Count Giuseppe Mycielski, a Pole, on a mission to the Pope. The object of his mission was to obtain from his Holiness an encyclical letter in favour of Polish nationality, and in part he has succeeded in his difficult mission. His Holiness has so far yielded as to address an autograph letter to the Emperor Alexander condemning the barbarous acts which are perpetrated on the Poles, especially against the clergy, and he holds him personally responsible for the blood which is shed. The Count having entreated him to give publicity to this letter, the Pope

replied that he could not do this, but authorised the Count to make it known to his countrymen on his return to Poland.—*Times Correspondent.*

THE FREE NEGROES AT PORT ROYAL.

A commission was lately appointed under an Act of Congress to make a thorough investigation into the condition of the negroes who have gathered at the different Government ports since the outbreak of the war. The field of investigation thrown open to the commission was unlimited, and Port Royal, South Carolina, was very naturally selected as the most promising locality for commencing its labour, as there the largest number of contrabands were collected. The commission have just completed their labours, and have returned. Though the evidence they took has not been published, the correspondent of the *Star* gives the following summary of that given by Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, the military governor of the department of the South:—

He states that before Key West was detached from his command it included no less than 18,000 negroes. Twelve thousand of these were at Port Royal and in the immediate vicinity. This, I think, is larger than the popular estimate has been; but the number of negroes actually enlisted and engaged in military service has on the contrary been overrated. General Saxton states that there was but one full regiment in the department, while the second was hardly more than half full, the two comprising not over 1,500 men. Another regiment of labourers exclusively are employed in the Quartermaster's department, 1,000 more probably are engaged upon the plantations in cultivating cotton, &c. General Saxton could not state accurately the proportion of negroes which are women and children, although he considered it quite large, and he explains this curious fact by the statement that a large number of the able-bodied men were carried off by their masters when they so hastily left for the interior. General Saxton also affirmed with a great deal of emphasis that the negroes had thus far been of no expense to the government; on the contrary, the cotton fund, which had accumulated principally by their exertions, amounted to the sum of 600,000 dollars, and quite a large balance is still unexpended. Some of General Saxton's testimony regarding the morality prevailing among the negroes was particularly interesting. In reply to the question as to what was his view as to the chastity of the females, he said:—

I do not think that there is anything of that kind in existence. The system under which they lived has destroyed that feeling. The masters never inculcated it, but, on the contrary, they paid the women a premium to breed as fast as possible. They taught them that they must have a child once a year.

General Saxton further stated that in many instances they began breeding at fourteen years of age, and that this degraded them beyond measure. Although there were not so many mulattoes on the islands as might be expected that there would be, it was a notorious fact that the women were constantly having sexual intercourse with the whites—not those of the poorer classes, but with their masters and masters' sons. In fact, the women came to have a pride in their own debasement. This fact, he thought, had much to do with their willingness to prostitute themselves to the soldiers, and he frankly stated that the authorities found it hard work to keep them apart. Physicians had been provided by Government to look after the negroes; but the women who were with child still retained the habits which they had before they were freed from the hard rule of their masters, and continued to labour in the field until the very moment of their delivery—performing the necessary duties for themselves and calling in no medical assistance. Does not this fact develop the debasement which is the result of slavery in a most touching manner? Some desultory questions were asked General Saxton regarding the habits of the negroes, which developed some curious facts. They have leading men among them, to whom they look up for counsel and advice. Naturally they are not quarrelsome, and during the year that he had acted as military governor but a single murder had been perpetrated by a black, and that for jealousy—a fact which shows very clearly that the degradation which they have suffered has not crushed out a sentiment which would inevitably hallow the marriage relation. General Saxton also stated that a formal marriage ceremony had been introduced among them, that a regular register was kept, and that the parties showed a careful regard for the vows which they thus assumed. They delight in accumulating, have a sense of law, and are shrewd and docile. They also have a regard for truth, and this characteristic is constantly developing, for they actually seem to look upon lying as a relic of the slave system, which they apparently realise that they have for ever thrown off. Then, too, they have a regard for the right of property as between themselves. General Saxton further stated that he saw no difficulty in organising a separate Government for the negroes, and even in appointing magistrates from among themselves. Now very many of them have plantations of their own, and are paid nothing except for the cotton which they raise. It is an actual fact, too, that there now is more land under cultivation in the Sea Islands than there was, and it is quite as well cared for as it ever was “in the palmiest days of slavery,” as General Saxton expressed it. His idea regarding the ability of the blacks to take care of themselves was then emphatically expressed.

I regard them as well able to take care of themselves as any people I ever met.

As for the preference of the slaves, he testified that his observation was decidedly that they dreaded the idea of ever being obliged to return to their masters, and that they would voluntarily and unhesitatingly choose their present manner of life over their former. One of the commissioners rather innocently asked whether there were any old negroes assembled from whom he could learn the character of the punishment which their masters had inflicted upon them. General Saxton answered—

Yes, sir, there is scarcely one of them who is not covered with scars.

The General's views regarding the blacks as soldiers possess peculiar interest, for he is a thoroughly-educated military man. He regards them as invaluable in performing the duties of spies, for this, he says, is the work to which they have been accustomed all their lives. He would be unwilling, however, to trust them without

white field-officers, and he thinks that the blacks would prefer them. In reply to the inquiry whether he thought that there would be any such thing as getting the blacks in the interior to participate in a general rising, he said—“No, sir. In the first place, they are without arms or organisation. As a general thing, they are so ignorant that few would be able to understand that the chance of freedom had come. They can only be reached by actual occupation of the territory.”

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains at Osborne. On Sunday morning the Queen, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. George Prothero performed the service.

Her Majesty will be attended on her visit to Germany by Earl Granville. Lord Russell will proceed to join his family in Scotland about the 5th of August.

It is confidently expected that Parliament will be prorogued on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

The general committee for managing the Sunday-school demonstration in the Piece Hall, Halifax, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to that town, on the 5th August, have decided to erect galleries for the whole of the children and for about 8,000 spectators. One gallery for the scholars will accommodate 16,000. In the centre of the Hall will be a dais, on which will be presented an address to the Prince and Princess. The hall will be beautifully decorated.

The successor to Sir Joshua Jebb, as Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons and Surveyor-General of Prisons, will be Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, lately Comptroller-General of the Convict Department in Western Australia. Colonel Henderson has a reputation for ability, activity, and firmness.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been for some days enjoying the retirement and sylvan scenery of Frogmore Lodge, and returned to Marlborough House on Monday.

Dr. Henry Wylde has been elected to the chair of professor of music at Gresham College, in the room of Professor Edward Taylor, deceased.

The Bishop of Mauritius had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle on Monday.

Miscellaneous News.

THE WIMBLEDON PRIZE-MEETING.—The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Wimbledon on Monday. The exciting match of the day was that between the Lords and the Commons. In this contest their Royal Highnesses evinced a lively interest. It terminated in favour of the Commons, who scored 460 points to their opponents 423.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual report of this company shows very satisfactory progress in its business. The premiums received from all sources during the year amount to upwards of 65,776*l.*, against 47,878*l.* in 1861. The claims during the year were 34,579*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, giving a total since the commencement of the society of no less a sum than 215,579*l.* The office of managing director has ceased, the duties now being performed by nine members of the board in rotation, in conjunction with their secretary, Mr. Oram. The entire business of the company is now carried on at the offices in the Old Jewry.

WORKING MEN'S FLOWER-SHOW.—The distribution of prizes and testimonials by Lord Shaftesbury among the poorer inhabitants of the parish of St. George's, Bloomsbury, who had kept their rooms clean and tidy during a prescribed period, took place on Wednesday in the enclosure of Russell-square. A large marquee was erected, in which the competitors for flower-show prizes exhibited their specimens of window-sill floriculture. Considering that the whole of these flowers were grown in the worst courts of the parish, the collection of fuschias, geraniums, and other flowering plants was really surprising. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the show was the children's class, containing annuals grown in pots by the Sunday-school children. Some of the young exhibitors had struck out a new line for themselves, and had reared miniature orange and lemon trees, walnut trees, and even date palms and locust trees, from the stones and seeds of those plants that they had become possessed of. The idea of the flower-show was originated three or four years since by a curate of the Rev. Emilius Bayley, the rector of the parish. The still more valuable notion of giving prizes for clean and tidy rooms was first proposed by a charitable parishioner to the Rev. Mr. Bayley. The good effected by this simple means can hardly be over-estimated. The gentlemen connected with the affair state that the transformation from filth to cleanliness in numbers of rooms in the very worst districts is almost incredible.

COTTON FROM JAMAICA.—The Jamaica Cotton Company received by the steamer of the 14th ult. ten bales of about 200*lbs.* each (on an average) of cotton grown on their estates at Manchioneal. By the St. Vincent they have seventeen bales and ten small bags, together about 4,000*lbs.*; and by the present packet four bales. The whole will probably weigh about 6,800*lbs.* This is much less than was expected, owing principally to the extremely wet weather during the first picking season. The Egyptian seed first sent out, and some of the Sea Island obtained from America, has not answered so far as the first picking is concerned; but as the trees are putting forth fresh blossoms, hopes are entertained of better crops in the autumn. The cotton has been

valued from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per *lb.*, and is greatly approved of by manufacturers who have tried the Jamaica cotton. Its value is proved to exceed that of American cotton, except the most highly-cultivated Sea Island. The Cotton Company are now planting the tree cotton, or *Gossypium arboreum*, of the seed of which they have, through the kind attention of the Foreign Secretary, obtained about a ton. This cotton requires more time to mature, but once established, it is believed that it will be found far more productive and less expensive than any other kind of cotton. There are two other cotton companies and many private gentlemen planting cotton to a considerable extent in Jamaica, with every prospect of success. His Excellency Governor Darling has in cultivation about seventy acres; Mr. Barnes, M.P., 130; Mr. Dunford, 100, and expecting to put in 800; and a gentleman from Lancashire has 100. In British Guiana, too, cotton cultivation is being restored. Mr. Porter, of Demerara, and Mr. Grant, of Berbice, have made a beginning, and intend to go into the cultivation on an extended scale. In all these places fine long-stapled cotton is being grown, such as before the American war would sell for 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per *lb.* The bale of cotton to which favourable reference was made by Mr. Basley in the House of Commons on Friday night was grown upon the estate of the Jamaica Cotton Company.

LADIES' SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association was held on Monday, at the College, 5, Cavendish-square. Dr. Lankester, M.D., presided. The chairman said that he had been requested to preside on this occasion, it being a lecture day of the college of the Ladies' Sanitary Association, as one of two subjects would be brought forward which had much engrossed the attention of the public, one of which was of a recent date. He alluded to the death of Mary Ann Wakeley, which gave rise to the question of providing proper accommodation in the workrooms of the milliners and dressmakers of the West-end and instituting a thorough system of ventilation. Having been concerned in the late investigation the subject had occupied a considerable share of his attention; and he considered that those ladies who wished well to those who were overworked and confined for a number of hours in a close room, should, in the first place, make themselves acquainted with that which was prejudicial to health, and in the next, how to remedy or remove such evil. Dr. Richardson then read a lecture treating on the several trades and professions which were prejudicial to health. He concluded by saying that the person who overworked himself was a suicide, and that the capitalists who took advantage of the helpless, and for their own gain overworked their strength, were nothing less than homicides. Dr. Lankester proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Richardson, which was seconded by the Rev. Harry Jones, and carried unanimously.

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS.—On Saturday the first stone of an extensive and well-designed building, about to be erected for the purposes of this charity, at Caterham Junction, near Croydon, was laid by the Prince of Wales. The place will provide accommodation for 150 children, and is expected to cost 17,500*l.* Upon the spot where ultimately the dining-hall and chapel will stand the preliminary ceremony of Saturday took place. An address having been presented to the Prince of Wales on behalf of the committee, his Royal Highness replied as follows:—

My Lord President and Gentlemen,—I am happy in the opportunity afforded me this day of assisting in the prosecution of so good a work as I believe that to be in which we are engaged, for I feel it is the duty of us all to contribute by any means in our power to the care and education of the children of those who have themselves contributed to the wealth and prosperity of the community. The warehousemen and clerks appear to have well performed their functions in this respect, and the result has been the increase of numbers which has brought us together this day. In such a cause we may invoke, without presumption, the blessing of God upon our undertaking, and pray that He may “prosper our handiwork.” (Loud applause.)

The Bishop of Winchester delivered a special form of prayer, after which the stone was lowered, and placed in its position by his Royal Highness, assisted by the architect and the builder, with the customary formalities. Then came a novel and important part of the ceremony—

The ladies, whose admission to the Royal presence seems to have been dependent upon their making up a subscription purse of five guineas for each individual, advanced two and two with their offerings to the stone, around the top of which a brass gallery or railing had been fixed, and cast the purses into the space thus enclosed. On and on they came in a continuous stream, old and young, from children of seven and eight to the dowagers of sixty, and having placed their offerings, wended their way back to their seats, the vast majority of them looking much disappointed at the very little notice his Royal Highness—who during the whole time remained in close converse with Earl Russell—took of them. The number of purses deposited was nearly 800, and the amount enclosed in them was nearly 5,000*l.*

Other special prayers followed, and the ceremony concluded with the Danish national anthem, which was also played by the band, and sung by the company in unison. Later in the day a cold collation was served in an adjacent tent, at which Earl Russell presided, and in the course of which Lord Brougham, whose entrance was enthusiastically cheered, joined the party. A large amount of subscriptions was announced at the table, including—Bradbury, Greatorex, and Co., 500*l.*; Leaf and Co., 500*l.*; Copestake, Moore, and Co., 250*l.*; Mr. Morley, 250*l.*; Mr. Greatorex, 500*l.*; and many others of a character worthy of the merchant princes of the City of London.

Literature.

JOHN FOSTER'S ADDITIONAL
LITERARY REMAINS.*

Those who have read John Foster's life and correspondence will remember various allusions to "An Essay on the Improvement of Time," on which he was engaged at intervals for upwards of thirty years, but never completed. The first mention of this essay is made in 1803. At first Foster seems to have entered into the subject with some ardour. He had won unexpected laurels from his four published essays, and he saw that his name would secure an audience for any future productions of his pen. He evidently intended to make this Essay as complete and finished a performance as he was capable of. Gradually, however, the claims of other work became more urgent—he became dependent on his pen for support, and literary work that *must* be done increased his growing disrelish for this kind of labour altogether. At rare intervals he gave a few touches and additions to this Essay, but the fire had gone out,—his labour was the most painful drudgery and task work,—and the probability is that if he were living now the unfortunate Essay would be still weighing upon his spirit as an unfinished duty, claiming to be done, and reproaching him for delay. John Foster's aversion to writing was so intense as almost to approach monomania. Of this there is a curious illustration in a letter to a lady, published now for the first time in the volume before us. He excuses his delay in writing to her by the assurance that it "is in no degree whatever owing to any defect or diminution of friendly regard. It is simply 'that invincible dislike of writing which you have yourself, and which, I suppose, we now shall both retain as long as we stay in that part of the creation in which such a thing is done. To you (since you are not actually compelled to write much) it may not occur as a recommendation of another part of the universe 'that there will be no writing there; but certainly the thought does so occur to me.'" In the Essay as now published there are indications of the varying quality of the inspiration under which it was written. At first the style is comparatively easy. The illustrations are natural, and keep within judicious limits. The argument is cogent, and not overdrawn. As the Essay proceeds, however, these characteristics to a great extent disappear; the style becomes heavy and laboured,—the illustrations are frequently pushed too far, or unnecessarily multiplied, the reasoning is often exaggerated, the practical suggestions are too frequently only abstract influences in which the possibilities of human nature are scarcely considered at all.

The improvement of time was a topic on which John Foster loved to meditate and discourse. There are passages in the Sermons which show how spontaneously his mind looked in this direction whenever there was any opportunity to introduce the subject;—many passages of this kind might have been incorporated with the Essay. His habit was to gaze with intense fixedness at moral subjects of this kind, till the whole theme was illuminated by a crowd of illustrations and arguments. He never pursued his subject into any high regions of philosophy or speculation, but by the intense vividness and industry with which he accumulated all the facts and images, all the collateral and contrasting points of view, that could be made to cluster round his subject, he generally brings an overpowering impression into the mind of the truth and importance of the idea he enforces. His most usual mode of combating a false notion was by the use of a severe and weighty *reductio ad absurdum*. The argument against atheism, in his essay on a man's writing memoirs of himself, will readily occur as illustrating this method. There are numerous illustrations of the same style of argument in the Essay now before us. A long and elaborate chapter is almost entirely devoted to reasoning of this kind. His thesis is, that if there is no future life, there is no very forcible reason why time should be devoted to any high and noble pursuits, and he brings under review the various aims to which life may be directed, such as the pursuit of knowledge, philanthropy, virtue, fame, ambition, and shows that the struggle after these things is really very fruitless and foolish if there is no future life. But, not content with thus disposing of all pursuits which raise and dignify those who are engaged in them, he proceeds to offer suggestions for the employment of time to those who disbelieve in immortality, directing them what to do, what to

avoid, how to secure as much ease and self-indulgence as possible, how to occupy the mind without fatiguing it, how to avoid all reflections that might cause self-reproach. The length and elaboration of the whole argument is really wearisome, and we do not think he has avoided a pitfall into which such a point of view is extremely apt to decoy any one who adopts it with the whole energy and force of his mind. The advice which he gives all rests upon the supposition that the logical inference from a denial of immortality is that the only motives that have any power of swaying human nature are selfish ones. The inference may be true, but as human nature is the same, whether it is to last a few years or for ever, why should it feel no attraction for moral worth and virtuous deeds as an element of present existence? why should all these attractions fade and disappear on the supposition that there is no future life? On the other hand, if pleasure and self-gratification are proper objects of pursuit for a limited existence, why not also for an unlimited existence? It is dangerous to bring the element of time into the consideration of moral subjects in any way. Why should the laws of spiritual life be affected by the length of time or scope of action to which they are applied? If they are valid for an immortal being, why not also for a mortal and transitory being? It is plain how immensely the eternal foundations of morality are imperilled when eternity is thus confounded with endless time; when the sanctions of moral law are derived from their reference to everlasting duration rather than from eternal necessities which cannot be referred to duration without a paralogism. It is doubtless true that those who deny immortality confine all the faculties of human nature within so narrow and mean a range of action as to bring into discredit all ideas which have no power of satisfying the most instant and pressing necessities of life. Present circumstances then become all absorbing influences. But no such denial can quench the eternal "light that lighteneth every man that cometh into the world." If virtue, and truth, and integrity, and love, and purity, are regarded as fictions and fancies, it must be on other grounds than this, and to justify such a creed as this on the hypothesis of a denial of immortality, is to build the temple of eternal and immutable morality on the shifting sands of time and circumstance. The same puzzle is suggested by Tennyson in "In Memoriam;" but he has no disposition to pursue the *reductio ad absurdum* into any minute details. He sees that all the conditions of life would be altered if death were the end of its experiences:—

"O me, what profits it to put
An idle case? If Death were seen
At first as Death, Love had not been,
Or been in narrowest working shut."

In the second part of the Essay there are a variety of suggestions of a very practical character, relating to indolence in its different forms, the employment of intervals of time, and the effects of solitude on the active powers of man. Whether the practical hints are capable of being exactly carried out or not, the earnestness with which the value of time is enforced and the sin of wasting it is rebuked ought to produce a profound and lasting impression on all who read, and we commend them to our readers as worthy of being well pondered. The Essay, if it had been continued, would probably have illustrated the modes of improving and misemploying time, characteristic of different classes—the solitary class having been first selected. Perhaps the world will not lose much by the incompleteness of the Essay. In 170 pretty full and closely-printed pages, such a subject is practically exhausted; further details would only encumber the theme without adding any force to the impressions already produced. Minuteness and multiplicity of detail moreover is apt to weaken the moral impression by challenging criticism where criticism is quite possible. Great moral laws enforce themselves more powerfully than any teacher can enforce them, and there are plenty of liabilities to blunder in the application of principles to circumstances. Thus a too urgent advocacy may defeat itself by withdrawing attention from great and incontrovertible laws to small and questionable applications, and the attitude of reverence or worship will be exchanged for the far less elevated occupation of dissecting details and cavilling at inaccuracies. That John Foster has not entirely avoided this mistake will be seen by reference to a very scornful review of the Essay in that most contemptuous and supercilious of periodicals, the *Saturday Review*—in which Foster is patronised as "a man decidedly worthy of notice," whose essays are "still, we believe, read by particular 'classes,'" but who, being a Dissenter, partakes of "the ordinary defects of style to which Dissenters are prone," in that "they hardly ever 'write quite like gentlemen!'" The *Saturday Reviewer* seizes hold of some of these question-

able points of detail to which we have alluded, and tests the general value of the Essay by them. We wish John Foster had avoided these debatable points; but that is no reason why we should shut our eyes to the powerful persuasiveness of the essay as a whole, the grandeur of his views of life and its uses and issues, the high moral and spiritual ground which he assumes throughout this as in all his other works, the eloquence with which he appeals to the heart and conscience of his readers, the general force and truthfulness of his descriptions of manners and character, the keenness with which he analyses the moral forces that sway human beings and result either in evil or in good. We see no sufficient reason why so valuable and characteristic an Essay should have been withheld from the public for the twenty years that have elapsed since Foster's death. An Essay on which he bestowed so much thought and labour, and which he intended to be his masterpiece, must contain much that is of permanent value and interest; and we are somewhat surprised that the pleasure and benefit to be derived from it has been denied us so long.

Besides the Essay, this volume contains some interesting sketches of sermons, some of which have not been before published, and about a score letters. The Sermons are beautiful specimens of religious musing, rich in thought and suggestion—generally of a sad and pensive cast, which is perhaps natural in a man so much given to solitary meditation. There is a prevailing tone of severity and censure in the Essay and Sermons, as indeed there is in most of John Foster's later writings. And yet no one can deny the justice of his severity and the propriety of most of his censure. He lived in a time when the upper classes in Church and State had very little sympathy with genuine religious earnestness and emotion. His own solemn views of life and destiny were but faintly reflected in society around him, and he could not but regard his contemporaries as for the most part a trifling and a scoffing race of men, living for present enjoyment, and ready to visit with savage scorn and denunciation all efforts to embody in life and action the pure ideal of Christian character and conduct which was ever vividly present to his own mind. He was, therefore, a melancholy man, despairing of his fellow-creatures, brooding over the insoluble problems of life, death, and futurity, eagerly anticipating the raising of the curtain which hides the invisible world, accumulating questions to be put to and solved by higher intelligences than human, strenuously endeavouring, whenever he addressed his fellow-men, by written or spoken discourse, to bring them to take the same grave views as himself, to shame them out of their levity and frivolity, and induce them to live "soberly, righteously, and 'godly in the present evil world.'" And who will say that the same service is not still required? John Foster's influence may need to be supplemented by other influences in order to make a robust, working, practical Christian character; and exactly the same may be said of any single man,—but the day on which a young man first becomes acquainted with these writings is usually an era in his life, and if he surrenders himself with unquestioning docility to such an influence for a time, he will not in these days have much difficulty in finding other influences to balance and, if necessary, counteract the impressions which he has derived from the musing, solitary recluse.

CHRISTIAN NAMES.*

These volumes are of universal interest. The estimable author appears in the first instance to have undertaken the work with but an imperfect notion of the extent of the demands it would make upon knowledge and research. She says modestly in her preface—"The further I advanced, the more I perceived that it required a perfect 'acquaintance with language, philology, ethnology, 'hagiology, universal history, and provincial 'antiquities; and these were so many dark alleys, 'up which I only made brief excursions to knock 'my head against the wall of my own ignorance.'" But while the indications of imperfect scholarship are somewhat more frequent than in a work on such a subject they ought to be, there is ample evidence that the writer has conscientiously and even enthusiastically laboured to make good her deficiencies. She states, and we believe correctly, that she was without any systematic and complete help from predecessors in the same labour. Sections of the field—especially the Hebrew and Greek names—had been well worked: for many of the Latin, Teutonic, and Celtic names, the materials had to be gathered from very various sources. The writer's mode of reference to authorities strikes us as rather amusing. The true

* *History of Christian Names*. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," &c. Two Vols. London: Parker, Son, and Bourn.

* *An Essay on the Improvement of Time, and other Literary Remains*. By JOHN FOSTER. With a Preface by JOHN SHEPPARD. Edited by J. E. RYLAND. London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

The same Work (Bunyan Library, Vol. X.) J. Heston and Son.

value of references lies in their enabling us to verify more obscure or novel statements. A general appeal to "Liddel and Scott," "Facciolati," or "Smith, Biblical Dictionary," only provokes a smile. We are quite aware that the writer is simply anxious to be honest in her acknowledgments of obligation; but if every writer were to feel it incumbent upon him to recount all his indebtedness to grammars and dictionaries, it would become rather tedious. The inaccuracies we have noted, it is due to the author to state, are chiefly in that part in which it would be hardly fair to demand that a lady should exhibit the fruits of ripe scholarship. Thus in, Vol. I., p. 253, we are told that from the use of courts of justice for places of Christian worship, "the title *Basilicon* became synonymous 'with church.'" *Maximum* is given as a man's name instead of *Maximus* (i., 268), and *Τρύφων* for *Τρυφών* (i., 221), while such forms as *γλωττα*, *Θεοδωρος*, abound. All possible errors of accentuation abound, as might have been expected, and some of the accounts given of every-day ancient manners and customs are very loose and inaccurate. Any well-instructed youth would be able to correct the blundering statements made respecting the Roman costume. (i. 281), or the surnames of the same nation (i. 281). But apart from such minor inaccuracies, the author appears to us to be generally judicious and reliable in her statements. It is well that a growing appreciation of the magnitude and difficulty of philological studies did not deter from the task she has to so great an extent well executed.

And now we have pointed out a few defects, we are the freer to note the real excellences and great interest of the book. The author has a very pleasant way of gathering up the various incidents and accessories which lend interest to a name. It is very far from being true—in Christian names or surnames—that "the rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Here and there an ignoble name—like Bacon for example, has had added to it the spell-like ennoblement of greatness, while one good enough for the mother of kings becomes "greasy Joan," the meanest of household drudges. Some again, no infamy has succeeded in degrading, as Guy—our author's favourite hero—annually treated to the rough usage of "rag, tag, and bob-tail." Certain names or classes of names, again, as our author points, have shot up into momentary celebrity and died fairly out again. The Catos and the Brutis—or rather, in French style, *Brutes*—of the Great Revolution have flitted away; and the Hebrew revivals of Puritan times,—*Kezia*, *Beulah*, *Keren-happuch*, and the like, even the excitement of a Bicentenary has failed to extend beyond the quaint country nooks where they still linger. Still, spite of change and caprice, few will deny that in this matter too there is a reign of beauty, fitness, and good taste; and among other ends to be answered by such a publication as the present, it is surely *humane*—if it be nothing else—to learn to abstain from stamping an innocent posterity with the brand of an awkward or unusable name. We have sometimes wondered whether any sons were ever made undutiful by the brooding thought how ill their otherwise unimpeachable parents used them in this matter. Is it not reasonable that a youth should entertain some doubts of the parental goodness of those who doomed him to wear through life the appellation of Iphabod, or Lazarus, or Apollyon? At all events we counsel the parents to avoid even the possibility of such retribution.

The second volume of this work strikes us as being better than the first. It deals with the Celtic and Teutonic names, and this field, where knowledge less precise, though not less extensive, is required,—and where Western fancy and imagination have played their wildest pranks,—is better fitted for the exercise of her powers. Very many of the explanations of names here are new to us, and those given for the most part commend themselves to acceptance by their reasonableness, and conformity to etymological laws. Of a few we have noticed, we are doubtful. *A priori* it seems unlikely that the princely name Amal should be translated by *work*. Unqualified this would be rather a servile than a princely epithet. The other etymology, from "the Sanscrit meaning of Amal, or *spotless*," is also given, and appears more probable. The Homeric student will call to mind that the constant epithet *ἄμωμος* is usually translated *blameless*. We hardly understand how,—on either hypothesis—it can be identified with the Latin *Æmilius*, *Æmilia* (Emily), which there can be little doubt had the original signification of *crafty*. But Amal has another more certain progeny in the rather difficult name Millicent—thus, Amalas-winth (*dignity or worth of Amal*), Melisenda, Melisend, Melicent or Millicent; in the French Amelot, and greatest of all, the Italian Amerigo Vespucci, discoverer of America. America,—kingdom of the Amals—is after all no bad designation for the great hiving-place of the Teutonic race.

But we must not extend these observations,

though the subject is attempting one. We heartily thank the authoress for this contribution to an interesting branch of knowledge. We hope she may be encouraged to publish an abridgement of the present work, which is too bulky for very wide circulation. We had intended to add, that in the alphabetical list of names prefixed to the first volume, it would have been better to combine under each article the different national forms of the same name, instead of presenting them as so many different names needing to be separately explained.

"THE TWO FRIENDS."*

This is a book for the weary hours when the conflict of life presses heavily upon the spirit and dread forms of evil fling their shadow across. It is the production of one who has

"Met the spectres of the mind
And laid them—"

not quite triumphantly perhaps, yet calmly and trustfully. Its style reminds us a little of a not altogether dissimilar work which we noticed not long since—"Gravenhurst, or Good and Evil." There is the same graceful elegance mingled with force in the two writers, the same power of clear subtle analysis of thought, the same inborn love of speculation. To our minds, the present little volume has the immeasurably superior charm of being based on that revelation apart from which speculation seems to us little better than an impertinence. The author has given a slight allegorical setting to the conversations which form the body of the work—so aiming, we suppose, the better to lift us into the lofty and ideal region of spiritual converse. Perhaps he is right in so doing, and yet for ourselves we could have dispensed with the allegory, while we thankfully admire the beauty and helpfulness of many of the thoughts which it serves to introduce. The only way to give some idea of the rich and varied flow of discourse will be to present to our readers some of its most striking bits. Take the following, for instance, on those two contrasting ideas of paganism—ancient or modern—and Christianity: the former enjoyment and self development; the latter self-denial and crucifixion:—

"I know not," I said, "how to express clearly what I mean; but I do feel, sometimes painfully, a contradiction between the brokenness of Christ and the clear perception of Art. The glory of the Terrestrial is one, and the glory of the Celestial is another, and these stars differ, the one from the other, in glory. In art there is a choice, a self-pleasing, a drawing out of that which is obviously best; in Christ, things which are not fair are yet pronounced good, prizeable. Sometimes, after reading such a book, we will say, as Shakspeare, I have been conscious of a strange inner dissatisfaction, which I can only describe as being the sense of impaired communion; and something has said within me, *All this is not of the Father, but of the world*. . . . I see in Art and Literature, in the subjects with which they deal, in the absorbing, intoxicating devotion they demand, something which reminds me of the Greek worship of Dionysus, 'the god of flourishing, decaying, changeable life,' the kindler of a lofty enthusiasm, the intensifier of life, the exalter of its pleasures, the deepener of its pangs, the bestower of an intense sympathy with nature. And by the side of this regal Being robed in the purple he was born to, with garments not too careful of a stain, I see another Form, severe, restricted, also life's deepener, its intensifier, but after how different a spirit! The first is of the earth, earthy; the second is the Lord from heaven.

"The rose, oh the rose is the grace of the earth,
Is the light of the plants that are growing upon it."

The rose drunk with its own fragrance and beauty; the smell of the fresh earth hangs about it; it is wet with the dew of heaven. 'Enjoy me,' it says, 'for I am the rose, I am fair, I live but a day'; it needs the broad sunlight, the free sweeping winds, ~~and~~ bloom even on the battle-field, and grow redder in the blood of heroes. But Christ's flower grows underneath the snow, in a broken flower-pot, in a darkened cellar, anywhere; its petals are pale, and it seldom opens fully; but when it expands so as to show its heart, what do we see there but the Cross and the emblems of the Passion."—pp. 43—45.

We wish our space would admit of our giving the remainder of this beautiful passage. But we should misrepresent the author's style of thinking, did we omit to state that all this self-denial and tribulation is but a thing of transition—not in itself the best thing possible, or even to be hoped for, in this world, when Christianity shall have "taken in the whole of man." The seed is sown in weakness that it may be raised in power. "Sorrow has its appointed time and work; but 'when that is finished, let it go; it is a hireling, and remaineth not in the house for ever; but the son remaineth ever—and the son is Isaac, a son of laughter.'"

Take again this, on the preaching of conversion:—

"As Napoleon in his grand secret of battle would accumulate all his force upon one point in the enemy's ranks, instead of diffusing it from line to line in a series of desultory attacks, so does this teaching press home upon the soul the one point that it either is or is not turned to God, and urge it, if still reluctant and waver-

ing, to take at once that self-renouncing, self-dedicated step."—P. 101.

Or this, again, as a set-off to the first extract, on the viciousness of an isolation of the Church from the world:—

"How narrow, how little human, has been in all ages the merely religious world! And how largely has that very world benefited by movements exterior and even antagonistic to it; as when the revival of the Greek and Latin literature brought a fresh breath over Christendom. *Mere spirituality seems to exhaust the soil that rears it, so that Christianity must always gain from such extraneous sources.* It does so, in our own day, from science and general real progress. *These are its friends, though sometimes disguised ones; and Christ still gathers where he did not straw, and reaps where he did not sow.*"—P. 128.

[The italics are ours.]

But we must not go on extracting, however pleasant it might be to ourselves or our readers.

"DRAGONS TEETH."*

This is a book with a moral purpose—a life-story illustrative of the prophet's warning—"They have sown the wind, and they shall reap 'the whirlwind.'" The old myth of Cadmus who, at the suggestion of Athena, sowed the teeth of the dragon he had previously slain, and, to his amazement, found a crop of armed men spring from them, supplies the title and general idea of the tale. "Those dragons' teeth are 'selfish habits; those armed destroyers are the 'follies and the vices which break out virulently, 'in divers forms: sometimes, it may be, to prey 'upon some innocent, unsuspecting orphan-girl '—and sometimes to uproot some fine ancestral 'home, and scatter to the very winds the painful earnings of a life by the folly or passion of 'an hour.'" While the principal aim of the writer is to bring out this truth, he also takes the opportunity of giving us his views on things in general, especially the defects of the modern pulpit, the comparative advantages of public and private schools, the moral delinquencies of Evangelicals and modern Dissenters, and some points of Christian doctrine. These *obiter dicta*, to which we shall refer afterwards, do not add to the interest of the tale, and do not much raise our estimate of the writer's judgment. They are all very superficial—some of them extremely unjust—and might have been omitted with great advantage.

The charm of some of Mr. Pycroft's earlier books lay in their quiet, simple, and natural character. They were easy and unaffected narratives of every-day life, and, as such, both interesting and valuable. This work professes to be cast in the same mould; and is described by the author as another "literary mosaic tessellated 'with facts'; but few, we think, will agree that it bears on it the same stamp of truth. It is easy enough to assure us that "three cases 'can be cited in which woman's wit has achieved 'as much or more' than the improbable feat here related of one of the principal female characters; but, if so, it is only another proof of the well-worn proverb, that 'truth is 'stranger than fiction,' and shows that events do sometimes actually occur, which so monstrously outrage all probability, that if any novelist had invented them, he would be rightly condemned as having violated the first rules of his art. Despite, however, the preliminary warnings of Mr. Pycroft, we cannot accept the incidents in question, and on which so much hangs, as even credible. Woman's wit may be equal to a great deal, and it is not from any doubt on this score that our objection arises, although we might reasonably question whether one possessed of such consummate craft would have fallen into the one error, so very convenient for the purposes of the fiction, by which her whole web of intrigue was unravelled. Our grand difficulty, however, is about the conduct of the hero. He was indeed, as his mother-in-law once politely told him, 'a little—just the least bit—too soft in the 'head.'" But still, it is hardly possible that any man, a graduate of Oxford, and a country magistrate of high social position, could have been married in the way described, without detecting the cheat. The whole of this part of the tale is one tissue of improbabilities, to use no stronger term, and in our view not only mars the effect of the plot, but blunts the point of the lesson the writer wishes to convey. If all that young men have to dread, as the result of their youthful sin, is the endurance of penalties like these, they will make themselves very easy, satisfied that they can avoid such consequences at all events, by exercising the smallest possible modicum of common sense. This, in fact, is the defect in the moral power of the book. The hero, after all, suffers not so much for his wickedness as for his egregious stupidity; and we fear the lesson which many will draw will not be the wisdom of eschewing such follies and sins, but rather the necessity

**The Two Friends.* By the Author of "The Patience of Hope." Strahan.

**Dragons' Teeth.* By Rev. JAMES PYCROFT, B.A. Two Vols. London: L. Booth.

of a little more tact and caution in their indulgences—that if Oxonians will run away with Woodstock barmaids, they must take care whom they trust, and, above all, keep clear of watchful proctors and their bulldogs—that if young men mean to repair their fortunes by marrying heiresses, they must be sure to inspect the licence and register, lest they be united to some crafty damsel who is playing a part in order to punish them for a former act of perfidy.

The hero, or we might more truly say the dupe, of the story is the heir of Richcourt Manor, an extensive property which had been purchased by a retired London merchant, who married late in life and died prior to the birth of twin sons, the eldest of whom succeeded to the estate. From his infancy this unhappy child received all those attentions and indulgences considered proper for one of his exalted position. Instead of being sent to Eton with his twin brother, he was committed to the care of a private schoolmaster, whose one desire was to make all things pleasant to the boy for whom he received so handsome a fee, and who served so well as a decoy-duck to attract pupils to his previously sinking establishment. Whether it is likely that a mother, so foolish, indeed, in her fondness for her son, but not otherwise wanting in sense, would select a school so inferior in character that of Rev. Joseph Watson, Mr. Pycroft's readers will judge for themselves. Be this as it may, here young Walford spent his early years, and acquired nothing but habits of selfishness and vice. Thus trained, without even the slight amount of scholarship necessary to secure admission to the university, inflated with that conceit which the obsequious flatteries of all around him had fostered, and without having ever learned a single lesson of self-control, he went to Oxford. To add to his misfortunes, he fell into the hands of an unscrupulous tutor, who soon saw the advantage of having such a dupe, and employed all his art to bend him to his will. It is not difficult to predict what his course, under such an influence, and with such a preparation, would be. He fell into the worst set in the college, he ran a mad career of dissipation and extravagance, and he sowed the seed of sorrow which bore bitter fruit in his after years.

We will not so far spoil the pleasure of those who may read the tale themselves—and there is certainly in it enough of interest and power to make it a very readable and not unprofitable book—as to tell the story in full here. There is abundance of startling incident to make it a very entertaining companion, and the plot has the great merit, that, though it is easy to forecast its general character, its winding course and final denouement could hardly be anticipated. With one exception none of the characters are very original. The purse-proud youth whose weakness makes him the prey of designing shapers—the too-affectionate mother who is more anxious to gratify every caprice of her child than to exercise the restraint necessary for his own future welfare—the men who live upon their wits and by their consummate *savoir faire* and cool impudence contrive to hold a place in society to which they have no title of any kind—the reckless student who is early possessed with the ambition to be esteemed “fast,” and is in turn a victim and deceiver—are no uncommon characters. Some of the sketches of University men are more fresh and well done. But “Hannah Hengen” the quiet, determined, vindictive woman, is the character of the tale—with lines, perhaps, too strongly marked, but still a portrait that does credit to the artistic skill of the author. On the whole the *tableau* is rather too full of figures—so full, indeed, that there seems to be a difficulty to know what to do with some of them. From the introduction of General Colton, we expect him to play the part of the unnatural uncle; but he soon disappears from the stage, where his appearance at all was quite unnecessary. Lacroix only adds another to a set of portraits sufficiently numerous and repulsive without such an addition. Dick Chesson promises great things, but does nothing. Even the younger of the twins plays a very insignificant part compared with what we should have expected from him. Mr. Pycroft, in short, seems to have more material than he knows how to employ to advantage. He is evidently a writer of considerable power—more familiar we fancy with collegiate life than with the outside world, but still sufficiently acquainted with society to expose its follies and castigate its evils. There is no attempt at grand writing, but in an easy and flowing style he tells a tale sufficiently exciting to keep up the attention of the reader, while the tone of healthy moral feeling by which it is pervaded ought to benefit his heart. We much admire the manly way in which some conventional ideas relative to virtue and vice are held up to merited reprobation, and more Christian views of life and duty are inculcated.

We shall not stop to discuss Mr. Pycroft's views about public schools. He has put his case strongly, and has quietly ignored the facts which

are opposed to his own opinions. We feel the force of much that he has said, but he must surely be aware that there is another side of the argument. For ourselves we believe the question cannot be so summarily settled. Of course, if all the heads of private schools were like Mr. Watson, there would be no difficulty as to our decision; but there are men of high honour and intelligence who fill such positions, and there are some dispositions to whom such a mode of education is better suited than that of the public school.

It would not be fair to class our author among the “Broad Church,” for there is an absence of that spiritual element by which their teachings are distinguished. We should have had no occasion to refer to his theological views at all had he not himself constrained us to notice them. It is somewhat singular, to say the least, that in a work written by a clergyman dealing with great moral problems there should be scarcely a reference to Him by whom alone the fallen can be restored and in whose life only we have a perfect example of holiness. It may be true that ethical teaching has been too much neglected, as we are here taught, although the case is not a little overstated when we are told that “Not saved by works” has been rung in “the ears of men till at last active charity and honest dealing have been accounted rather a ‘heresy’ than the marks of a Christian man.” But, even were it so, it would be a still greater mistake were we to rush into the contrary error and omit the preaching of that great truth in which are found alike the motive and the law of the highest morality. We must enter our protest, too, against the style in which those who hold Evangelical doctrine are spoken of, and especially against the inferences drawn relative to the effect of their preaching. “Ask the old tradesman with many credits in his ledger ‘which he had rather trust—the Low Church or the High Church, and No Church at All?’ I have proposed the question, and have been answered, that the mere heedless man of this world, whose piety is never thought of, stands ‘higher in point of credit and good faith than the ordinary members of any extreme Evangelical or any Dissenting congregation.’” That such statements are sometimes made, we know; but a writer with any pretension to candour, ought to have sifted them very carefully before he published these wholesale calumnies. He condescends, indeed, to make some exceptions, among whom he names John Angell James and William Jay, but he represents the preaching of “Evangelical” men generally as directly contributing to this end, and boldly says, “In one word, if it be a rule of judgment, that ‘if any man hath not the spirit of Christ he is none of His,’ it follows incontrovertibly that the more ‘Evangelical the further from Christ.’” These statements, certainly, are put into the mouth of one of the characters in the book, but he is one of the author's favourites, and evidently expresses his sentiments. Apart from the shameful uncharitableness of such assertions, we utterly deny their truth. No doubt the position taken by Evangelical men, in or out of the Establishment, attracts special observation to the moral failures of any of their number, and no doubt also that many hypocrites have crept into their ranks under the idea of making a gain of godliness. But it is only the partial or superficial observer who would, on this account, impeach whole communities, and ascribe to their doctrine an effect the very opposite of that which it is fitted to produce. The parties assailed may, at least, console themselves by remembering that the selfsame objection was urged against apostolic doctrine and combated by Paul. We are free to confess, as indeed we have before said, that the ethical element ought to have a more prominent place in the preaching of many Evangelical divines, but we have every reason to believe that the defect is being remedied. We have had occasion, too, sometimes to condemn certain features in the policy of “Evangelical” champions, but we cannot endorse accusations so sweeping as these, nor admire a spirit which will alienate more widely from each other those who, despite many differences of opinion, are animated by a common desire to serve their generation.

The Divine Mystery of Peace. By JAMES BALDWIN BROWN, B.A. (London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.)

This little book contains five sermons on the peace which Christ gives to his disciples,—its nature and grounds. The best we can say of them is that they are good sermons—but that is all. Why they are published we cannot exactly see. If a minister gives his sermons to the public they ought to be the best and most representative productions of his mind and heart—containing his choicest and ripest thoughts. Some effort should be made to present a subject in a complete and, from its own point of view, exhaustive way. Sermons as prepared for the pulpit are not usually suitable for publica-

tion—as a rule they ought not to be. The reader of discourses has a right to demand concentration of style and treatment; he looks for intellectual exactness and thoroughness which the hearer easily dispenses with. If his heart is touched, it must be because first of all his mind is fully occupied, convinced, interested, satisfied. We do not think all these conditions are fulfilled in Mr. Brown's volume. There is a slightness, a sketchiness of treatment which leaves us unsatisfied, and Mr. Brown has proved by some of his formerly published sermons that he is capable of much better things than are even hinted at by these sermons. We protest also against his habit of lengthened quotations from Scripture, sometimes extending through two or three pages, when there is often no apparent necessity for any verbal or extended quotation at all. One-fourth part of the longest sermon in this volume is entirely made up of this kind of quotation. Of course, the reader is tempted to skip these pages, especially as he can generally take in their substance at a single glance. Sermons in which Scripture is thus introduced generally appear dislocated and feeble: the ideas and facts of Scripture are not woven into the texture of the discourse—they stand apart by themselves, and break the continuity of thought. On the other hand, both Scripture and the subject under consideration may mutually illustrate one another when there is no verbal quotation. The idea is more likely to be strongly and vividly presented when it is clothed in other words, and when Scripture thought is given rather by suggestive hints than by direct reproduction of Scripture language. We think this is true even for spoken discourses, and much more so for printed sermons.—We observe that Mr. Brown announces a new volume in October. We hope he will make it fully worthy of himself. If he does so it will be welcomed by a large circle of admirers, who value his reputation too highly to accept without reluctance a volume which contains but few and faint traces of the high excellence of which he is capable.

THE QUARTERLIES, &c.

The opening article in the *Westminster Review*, on the “Growth of Christianity,” is an attempt to explain the fact of its early triumphs without the recognition of its Divine origin. In the view of the writer, “in its origin and development it is a perfectly natural and even ‘inevitable phenomenon.’” This position is maintained with considerable ingenuity, and the reviewer may persuade himself that he has achieved a decided success; but the argument will have little weight except for those to whom the conclusion would not be unwelcome, and who are, therefore, quite prepared to yield themselves to the sway of the shallow but plausible speculations here set forth with such dogmatic assurance. In truth, the real difficulties of the sceptical theory are quietly evaded, while the reasonings rest on assertions unsustained by a shadow of proof. The opinions are certainly of the most advanced school, and the spirit in which they are advanced breathes little reverence. Our Lord is made to occupy an inferior position to Paul, the “true founder of Catholic Christianity,” whose “natural theology” “that the invisible attributes of God are legible in the works of creation coincided with that of Aristotle, of Plato, of Socrates, and Cicero,” while his “idealisation of Christ partially harmonised with the Platonic conception of the Logos.” Christianity succeeded mainly in virtue of the “opportuneness of its doctrine,” and of the excitement arising from the “Messianic expectations,” of whose nature and extent, “and of the mental inebriety which they promoted, we have an immortal description left us by the author of that ‘glorious burst of poetical fanaticism, the Apocalypse.’” Such a mode of treating this great question carries with it its own refutation. It proves nothing but the writer's intense opposition to the Gospel, and utterly fails to solve the problem with which he has undertaken to deal. The paper on “Lancashire” is of a much more satisfactory character. Exceptions may be taken to some of its statements—the pictures of Lancashire are rather overdrawn, and in our judgment too desponding a view is taken of the prospects of the cotton trade; but, on the whole, the opinions put forth are sound and judicious, and the subject is treated in a more impartial and comprehensive manner than we have elsewhere seen. The conclusions reached are, that the needs of next winter will fall little short of those of the last; that the continuation of the relief system is not possible if desirable, not desirable if possible; that emigration is necessary to take off the surplus hands for whom no probable revival of the trade can be expected speedily to provide; and that extensive public works should be commenced to meet the immediate wants of the population. It is hardly possible that any two men will exactly agree on every point of a question so complicated; but certainly the good sense that pervades these reasonings is calculated to commend them to general acceptance. The writer is weakest when he professes to give information relative to Lancashire modes of feeling and action. We very much doubt, for example, his idea that the present increase of employment is owing to a desire of the millowners to counteract the growing tendencies to emigration; nor have we much faith in the existence of “cases in which pressure has been put upon employers to reopen their mills for a ‘time in the common interest of ‘keeping hands together.’” The fact is, millowners generally will work so long as the loss attendant upon keeping their mills

open does not greatly exceed that of closing them altogether, and no longer; and no one who is extensively acquainted with them will believe that "by that tacit consent by which the operations of a great trade are frequently affected, a combined effort has been made since the opening of the year to put the best face on things and revive the drooping prospects of the hands." Such improvement as there has been has arisen from the gradual exhaustion of stocks, and might have been greater still had not the fear of the influx of American cotton, and the consequent reduction of price, checked operations. An article on "Marriages of Consanguinity" is an attempt to refute the common notion as to the deteriorating effect of such alliances, which the writer regards as a mere superstition, traceable to their prohibition by the Church of Rome, and not warranted by any scientific considerations. It is maintained that of the alleged facts adduced in its favour, the majority can be explained by "the ordinary laws of inheritance," and the residue are "equally unaccounted for by the introduction of the hypothesis under discussion," while other facts relative to the animal and vegetable kingdom go entirely to its disproof. Without at once acquiescing in the result, we must do justice to the great skill with which it is supported. Papers on "Poland," "Louis Blanc's French Revolution," "Saint Simon and his Disciples," "Mr. Mill on Utilitarianism," "Gamblers and Gaming-houses," &c., unite to make this a number of more than average interest, but we thoroughly dissent from the theological and philosophical opinions advocated.

The *National Review* is not now for the first time of somewhat uncertain theological character. There is considerable variation of tone in the present number, the article on the "Earlier Latitudinarians" dealing more severely with "Evangelicals" than that on "Church Reform." The representation of the school given in the former is essentially unfair, the extreme notions of a few men being exhibited as the type of Evangelical opinions. The paper itself is very clever. Falkland, Chillingworth, and Hales are introduced as the first representatives of the "Broad Church" school, and the friendly relations between the last-named two and Laud, somewhat singular when we consider their extreme divergences of opinion, adduced as an illustration of the writer's notion that "those who seek for enlightened tolerance in the Church of England must look for it rather High than Low." It would seem as though there were a desire to inaugurate an alliance between the followers of Dr. Pusey and Professor Jowett. Recent events certainly do not promise much success to such an undertaking, but possibly the time may come when they will be better able to recognise those points of affinity which are here indicated. There is, undoubtedly, much truth in the reviewer's ideas, as well as a good deal of freshness in the way in which they are maintained. The article on "Church Reform" is designed to show the extent of latitude which the friends of free thought are entitled to ask. It is assumed that the nation will not consent to leave religion alone. The Voluntary principle relies only on two extreme classes—"the most Christian and the least Christian," whose protests against a State-religion "are the anomalous mutterings of eccentric minorities, and are unheard more than unheeded, are drowned even more than disregarded." It is asserted, in defiance of fact, or rather, perhaps, we might say, as the result of the most superficial view of the tendencies of public opinion, that this principle is losing ground, that the "Establishment" grows in strength, and that the alienation of the ecclesiastical revenues to any secular purposes "might be possible, if it were enforced by law" and the sword, but it would not otherwise be possible." Mr. Bardsley himself could not take a stronger view of the inalienable character of Church property than this Liberal reviewer, who regards the existence of these vast endowments as affording the only way of escape from a great perplexity. He carefully ignores all other parts of the question—forgot how much of this "ecclesiastical estate" has been derived from national endowments and not from private benefactions, how many taxes in the shape of Church-rates, Easter-dues, &c., still press on Dissenters, and especially what right they have to complain of the social and political grievances on them—never takes into account the fact that these revenues, if they do not belong to the particular sect to which they were at first given, are national property in which all citizens have a right to participate—and talks of a "proprietary Church" whose character Parliament should seek to liberalise. The plan for doing this is not to revise the Liturgy but to abolish subscription, to free the clergy from the restrictions imposed by the Articles, to relax the test relative to belief in the Scriptures and allow certain omissions in the use of the Liturgy—in short, to find room for men of latitudinarian tendencies, and to take no account of the vulgar fanatics who want to destroy so very respectable an institution as a State-Church. This seems to be the notion of religious freedom held by a certain class, whose only complaint of the Establishment is that they are not permitted to enjoy its blessings. The "Poetry of Owen Meredith" receives a well-merited castigation from a writer who ruthlessly strips it of its gaudy tinsel, and shows how thoroughly it fails to represent "the true spirit of human life and nature." Those about to escape to the Continent for a few weeks' relaxation will find an article full of valuable hints and useful information on the

"Art of Travel in Europe." We have no space to refer to the other papers, but the bare enumeration of the subjects—"Conington's Horace," "Wits of the French Revolution," "Bishop Warburton," "Ewald on the 'Johannine Writings,'" "Acclimatization and Preservation of Animals," will show how wide the field they cover; and most of these topics are discussed with great ability, and in a style, for the most part, felicitous and telling.

The *British and Foreign Evangelical Review* is a journal which deserves to be much more widely known. It is an exponent of Presbyterian views, and as might be anticipated, is very conservative in its theology. It is the conservatism, however, of intelligent and large-hearted men whose advocacy of the truth is not marred by sectarian bitterness. One leading feature of the Review is the reproduction of articles from American and continental journals, one-half of those in the present number belonging to this class. Among these is a most valuable paper from the "Biblical Repository and Princeton Review," on the "Scepticism of Science." Of the original articles, one on the religious history of Poland is among the most attractive. The "Revised Version of St. John's Gospel, by Four Clergymen," is reviewed in a friendly spirit by one who is not so wedded to old notions and forms as to be unable to receive new light.

The *Christian Observer* has an article on "Good Words" which might be intended as a quiet rebuke for the rabid bigotry, not to say absolute unfairness, of the *Record*. There is an exposure of some faults into which Dr. Macleod has fallen, and a friendly remonstrance with him relative to them; but the frank avowal of confidence in the man, and the repudiation of the stock arguments of the *Record*, show how distasteful such a style of advocacy is to the better men of the "Evangelical" school. The article on "Salem Chapel" is less generous in its tone. Dissent is scarcely likely, however, to find much favour at present. Still we wonder that the reviewer does not perceive that the novelist likes the Puritanism within just as little as that outside the Church. But the "Observer" is a very quiet, gentlemanly opponent, and the present number is marked, on the whole, by that earnest tone and devout spirit which have generally characterised it.

The *London Quarterly Review* has also an article on "Salem Chapel," together with the "Curate of Holy Cross," distinguished by its great ability to deal critically with the plot and details of a novel, written in a most generous spirit, and with perfect knowledge of Dissent, and frankly admitting that, notwithstanding the misrepresentations and unfairness of the author of "The Chronicles of Carlingford," she has exposed weak places and evil tendencies which Dissenters may well allow themselves to be warned against. An article on "Lyell's Antiquity of Man" is written with competent knowledge, in a scientific spirit, but without any great argumentative force;—the several parts of the review might have been made to bear with more force on the general conclusion. An admirable essay, full of catholic feeling, and finely written, is that on "Bernard of Clairvaux." Two of the articles are distinctively Methodist—in subject and in peculiar feeling—one on "Methodism in the last Century," and the other on "The Jubilee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society."

LITERATURE AND ART.

The *North British Review* is again about to change hands, Messrs. Clark having parted with their interest in it to Messrs. Edmonstone and Douglas, by whom it will in future be published.

Mr. Kinglake is preparing a fourth edition of the "History of the Invasion of the Crimea"; to this he is adding fresh notes, and is fortifying his statements with documentary proofs, but has neither added to nor withdrawn a word of the text. It is rumoured that upwards of 12,000 copies have already been sold.

In a Chancery suit last week respecting an infringement of the copyright of "Lady Audley's Secret" it came out that for this story, which originally appeared in the "Sixpenny Magazine," the publishers, Messrs. Tinsley, gave Miss Braddon 250*l.* for the copyright for two years, a sum which they increased by 750*l.* in consequence of its great success.

Messrs. Schnadhorst and Heilbronn (late Hughes), of the West Strand, have just published an excellent photograph of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, taken before that distinguished divine left for the continent.

Rénan's "Life of Jesus," the second edition, appeared on Friday evening. The success of this book is, it appears, even greater than that of "Les Misérables"; 15,000 copies of it were sold in less than two days, and nearly as many more demands have been made for it. No theological opinion is actually expressed in it, but the negation of most of the Roman Catholic dogmas is implied.—*Star Paris Correspondent*.—[The Archbishop of Paris has proscribed the work.]

Cleanings.

The Glasgow Memorial of the Prince Consort will consist of an equestrian statue by Marochetti.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has purchased the estate of Eldenhall, Thetford, for 102,000*l.*

It is stated that Mr. Alcock, M.P., has promised 3,000*l.* towards the endowment of a new bishopric for Southwark.

We learn from Naples that the 20,000 acres under cotton in that part of Italy promise to yield 100,000 bales, each weighing 330 kilogrammes.

On Wednesday the London City Missionaries, to the number of 360, were entertained for their annual holiday, by Mr. T. Fowell Buxton, in his beautiful grounds at Leytonstone.

The county magistrates sitting at Leeds sentenced a joiner on Tuesday, to pay 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, fine and costs, for kissing a married woman without her consent.

At a recent City feast, one of the company was expatiating on the blessings of Providence. "Ay," said an alderman, "we have much to thank Providence for, as we get all our turtles from that island."

A negro preacher, referring to the judgment-day in his sermon, said:—"Breddern and sisters, in dat day de Lord shall diwide de sheep from de goats, and, bress de Lord, we know who wears de wool!"

On Wednesday the destruction of the Exhibition building commenced. A portion of the floor boards were taken up to form a hoarding around the building.

Some of the finest wheat in Hampshire is now growing near Lymington. The stalks are upwards of 6 feet high, and about 15 to each root. The ear is 7 inches long, and contains nearly 150 grains.

A man named Jenkinson, an engraver, who died in London on Sunday, appears to have taken on the three days preceding his death no less than 64 of Morison's pills. An inquest has been held on the body, but a verdict of natural death was returned.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—The well known Tom Raikes, whose letters and memoirs have been lately published, and who was a tall, large man, very much marked with small-pox having once written an anonymous letter to D'Oraay, containing some piece of impertinence or other, had closed it with a wafer and stamped it with something resembling the top of a thimble. The Count soon discovered who was the writer, and in a room full of company thus addressed him—"Ha! ha! my good Raikes, the next time you write an anonymous letter, you must not seal it with your nose!" *Gronow's Recollections*.

NOVEL MODE OF LIGHTING A CHAPEL.—According to an American paper, a novel mode of lighting has been introduced at a Baptist church, just built at Philadelphia. There is not a gas-burner in the audience-room. In the panels of the ceiling are circles of ground glass, two feet in diameter. Above each of these, in the loft, is an argand burner, and over the burner a powerful reflector. The effect is just about the same as if there were thirty full moons shining in the ceiling. The light is said to be not sharp and intense, but abundant and mellow, and not painful to the eyes.

AN UNEXPECTED RESPONSE.—A Scotch minister was once busy catechising his young parishioners before the congregation, when he put the usual first question to a stout girl, whose father kept a public-house. "What is your name?" No reply. The question having been repeated, the girl replied, "Nane o' your fun, Mr. Minister, ye ken my name weel enough. D'ye no say, when you come to our house on a night, 'Bet, bring me some ale!'" The congregation, forgetting the sacred nature of the place, were in a broad grin, and the parson looked daggers.

TEAR'EM.—It is not to be supposed that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Roebuck are at cross purposes. The evening's performance had probably been gone through at a morning's rehearsal, and both actors knew their parts, though one of them slightly overdid it. It is melancholy to notice the servility and adulation which Mr. Roebuck pays to Lord Palmerston. Tear'em has the canine vice of being a great respecter of persons. He snaps at honest understrappers, tears a hole in Mr. Gladstone's trousers, and flies at poor Mr. Layard's shins; but when the master makes his appearance with his riding-whip, our poor brute claps his belly to the ground and whines.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE BACK DOOR.—An incident occurred on the arrival of the Prince at Mercers' Hall on Wednesday, causing some amusement among the authorities at the moment. Some time before half-past twelve o'clock, when the Prince was expected, the Master and Wardens of the company, with the Court of Assistants, all wearing their official robes, and presenting rather an imposing appearance, had assembled at the entrance to the hall in Cheapside, with the laudable intention of giving his Royal Highness a reception befitting his exalted rank; and there they awaited his arrival. There is an obscure entrance to the hall from Ironmonger-lane, which is used on ordinary occasions—that in Cheapside being available only on high festivals—and it so happened that the Prince was driven down the lane to the side-door, unperceived. On alighting there his Royal Highness was received by a very respectable old woman connected with the establishment, and who happened to be waiting for some one else. To this good woman the Prince was extremely polite, and she in turn, after her own manner, was not the less so, though considerably disconcerted at the moment by an honour so unexpected. His Royal Highness, so greeted, proceeded upstairs, followed by the gentlemen of his suite, and had nearly reached the hall before the Mercers congregated at the Cheapside entrance heard of his arrival, and, it is needless to state, did what they could to repair the mistake the moment they discovered it. The authorities at the hall felt some shame that a guard of honour from the Hon. Artillery Company, which they had expected, and for which they had applied, was not in attendance on the auspicious occasion. As it was, a few policemen guarded the entrance to the hall.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, July 8.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£28,614,000
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,634,900
Gold Bullion ..	13,961,000
Silver Bullion ..	—
£28,614,000	£28,614,000

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,558,000
Reserve ..	8,244,275
Public Deposits ..	5,593,834
Other Deposits ..	18,595,718
Seven Day and other Bills ..	657,598
£42,644,425	£42,644,425

July 9, 1863.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—YOUTH'S FRIEND.—This excellent Ointment is so innocent in its nature, so cooling in its properties, and so healing in its action, that it is invaluable in skin diseases, scald head, tetter, tooth rash, chafings, and the many varieties of rashes and eruptions well known and deeply dreaded in the nursery. Trivial maladies may by it be met and conquered at their outset, and all future mischief overcome before it has gained hold upon the constitution and endangered future health. Full directions are wrapped round each pot of Ointment. Holloway's unguent may be applied with the best results in many diseases to which the sufferer silently submits because the task of investigating them would be both difficult and delicate. [Advertisement.]

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

NETTLESHIP.—July 4, at 167, Aldersgate-street, the wife of G. Nettleship, bowler, son of the Rev. G. Nettleship, of Clifton, near Bristol, of a son.

TAYLOR.—July 8, the wife of Walter Taylor, Marden, Kent, of the sixth son.

FRANKS.—July 12, at Rosebank, Upper Norwood, the wife of Walter James Franks, of a daughter.

ETHERIDGE.—July 13, the wife of the Rev. B. C. Etheridge, of Haingate, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DEGGAN—AYRES.—June 18, at Zion Chapel, Frome, by the Rev. E. Edwards, Mr. Edward Deggan, superintendent of the Frome division of the Somerset county constabulary, to Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Richard Ayres, Esq., of Frome.

CLAXTON—SCOTT.—June 30, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Ely, by the Rev. R. Squibb, Brougham Henry, second son of the late Mr. W. Claxton, attorney, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. H. B. Scott, all of the city of Ely.

ROBERTSON—THOMSON.—July 2, at Brook-street Chapel, Tottenham, Middlesex, by the Rev. John McFarlan, of Greenock, John Wallace Robertson, Esq., of Glasgow, to Catherine Barr, youngest daughter of the late John Thomson, Esq., of Thornhill, Greenock. No cards.

HULL—SELBY.—July 4, at Stockwell New Chapel, by the Rev. K. Hull, father of the bridegroom, Mr. George K. Hull, to Margaret Anne, youngest daughter of Robert Selby, Esq., of Albert-square, Clapham. No cards.

CONVY—MOXON.—July 4, at the Baptist Chapel, Barnsey, by the Rev. J. Compston, Mr. James Convy, of Thornhill, near Dewbury, to Miss Mary Ellen Moxon, of Barnsey.

BERRY—MARSHALL.—July 5, at Zion Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. B. Chown, Mr. Samuel Berry, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Marshall, both of Manningham.

RILEY—HOLGATE.—July 7, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. G. Miall, J. A. Riley, fourth son of Joseph Riley, of Stretton Hall, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. Holgate, Bradford.

HUMPHRIES—SOUTHGATE.—July 7, at the Congregational Church, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. Thomas Binney, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Hill, Joseph John Wesley Humphries, of Chadhurst, Dorking, to Julia, eldest daughter of Henry Southgate, of West Hackney and Fleet-street, London. No cards.

TAYLOR—DUCKENFIELD.—July 7, at the New Congregational Chapel, Attercliffe, by the Rev. J. Sidebottom, from Glossop, Mr. William Taylor, Rotherham, to Miss Sarah Ann Duckenfield, of Attercliffe.

ASHBY—WINKS.—July 7, at the General Baptist Chapel, Friar-lane, Leicester, by the Rev. J. C. Pike, Mr. W. Ashby, to Susan Fanny, youngest daughter of Mr. J. P. Winks, Rutland street, Leicester.

SMITHERS—STEPHENSON.—July 7, at Hanover Chapel, Peckham, by the Rev. R. W. Betts, Mr. H. W. Smithers, to Marianne, youngest daughter of Mr. J. J. Stephenson. No cards.

CONWAY—CURLING.—July 8, at the Independent Chapel, Upper Clapton, by the Rev. Alexander Raleigh, the Rev. S. Conway, B.A., of Ongar, Essex, to Amy, only daughter of James Curling, Esq., of Albion-road, Stoke Newington. No cards.

WILLIAMS—CUTHBERTSON.—July 8, at Offord road Chapel, by the Rev. John Puleford, minister of the chapel, assisted by the Rev. Paxton Hood, late pastor, J. B. Williams, to Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of George Cuthbertson, of Mountfort-crescent, Barnaby. No cards.

ARMITAGE—DODSWORTH.—July 8, at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Wakefield, by the father of the bride, the Rev. Lewis Frederick Armitage, of Whitby, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. J. Dodsworth, of Wakefield.

ORRIS—WEBB.—July 8, at Allen-street Chapel, Kensington, by the Rev. Mr. Offord, Mr. Ephraim Orris, of Melbourne, Cambridgehire, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. Bayley Webb, Combs, near Stowmarket. No cards.

NAYLOR—CRABTREE.—July 8, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. W. Kingsland, Mr. John Naylor, sen., of Kidderminster, to Elizabeth Crabtree, of Bradford.

HOOTON—BOSTOCK.—July 9, at the Independent Chapel, Queen-street, Middlesbich, by the Rev. W. B. MacWilliam, Mr. David Hooton, silk manufacturer, Macclesfield, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Bostock, of Haslington. No cards.

JACK—LLOYD.—July 10, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Henry Allon, William Freeman Jack, of Glasgow, to Sarah, second daughter of the late John Lloyd, of Holloway. No cards.

HARKNESS—SPROUT.—July 10, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Bolton, by the Rev. J. Clelland, Mr. James Harkness, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. Sproout, all of Bolton.

DEATHS.

GAUSSEN.—June 18, at Geneva, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, Professor Gausson.

PLATT.—July 1, at Greenfield Cottage, Tintwistle, Margaret, the wife of William Platt, Esq.

STAMPART.—July 1, at Odham, Hants, highly esteemed and most deeply lamented by his family, friends, and congregation, the Rev. Thos. Gildroy Stampart, aged sixty-three.

OUTLON.—July 4, at Whitcomb, Salop, Elizabeth Outlon, aged fifty-nine.

MULREADY.—July 7, at Linden-grove, Baywater, William Mulready, Esq., in his seventy-eighth year.

KING.—July 9, at her residence, Que-n's-road, Peckham, Mary, widow of the late William King, Esq., of Crown-hill, Norwood, and Tower-hill.

BOOTHROYD.—July 9, while bathing, aged twelve, Samuel Hurst, son of Mr. Samuel Boothroyd, of Southport.

KECK.—July 10, at Stoughton Grange, near Leicester, Major the Hon. Henry Littleton Powys Keck, late 60th Rifles, aged fifty-one.

MANN.—July 11, at his residence, Sydenham, Kent, Thomas Mann, Esq., of the General Register-office, Somerset House, formerly of Andover, Hants.

PIPER.—July 13, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, Daniel Harvey Piper, Stisted, Essex.

PAFFARD.—At Odham, Hants, Gertrude, the infant daughter of Mr. J. L. Paffard.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 13.

With continued fine forcing weather the wheat trade remains in a very lifeless state. The prices realised at this morning's market for English wheat have been about equal to those current on this day week, but only a small portion of the supply could be cleared off. Foreign sells quite in retail, at about the rates of this day week's night. Barely a firm trade, at fully last week's rates. Beans and peas without alteration. The arrivals of foreign oats for the past week have been large, especially from Russian ports. The latter have, nevertheless, been in demand this morning, and have realised an improvement of fully 6d per qr over the rates of last Monday. Other sorts sell at about previous rates.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; household ditto, 5½d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 13.

There was rather a large supply of foreign beasts on offer in to-day's market, in, for the most part, fair condition. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning was seasonably extensive as to number, and in good condition. Although the attendance of buyers was rather large, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, and in some instances prices gave way 2d per 8lbs. However, a few prime Scots and crosses realised 5s per 8lbs. At the close of business a clearance was not effected. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised 2,400 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 700 various breeds; from Scotland, 70 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 100 oxen and heifers. There was an unusually large supply of sheep in the pens. The quality of most breeds was good. The mutton trade was somewhat heavy, at a decline in the quotations of 2½d per 8lbs. The highest figure for the best Down was 5s per 8lbs. Good and prime lambs moved off steadily, at full currencies; otherwise the lamb trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Prices ranged from 5s 4d to 5s 6d per 8lbs. We have to report a dull sale for calves, the supply of which was moderate, at Thursday's quotations. The pork trade was heavy. In prices, however, no change took place.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	4 to 3	Prime Southdown	4	10 to 5
Second quality	3	10	Lambs	5	4 to 6
Prime large oxen	4	6	Lge. coarse calves	3	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	10	Prime small	4	4
Coarse Inf. sheep	3	6	Large hogs	3	6
Second quality	4	2	Neatsm. porkers	4	2
Pr. coarse woolled	4	8			

Suckling calves, 12s to 20s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 27s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 13.

The supply of meat is by no means extensive. However, the trade runs heavy, and prices are lower than on Monday last.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3	0 to 3	Small pork	4	4 to 4
Second quality	3	6	Inf. mutton	3	0
Prime large do.	3	10	Middling ditto	3	6
Jo. small do.	4	2	Prime ditto	4	2
Large pork	3	4	Veal	3	8
			Lamb 5s 6d to 6s 6d.		

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, July 14.

TEA.—The amount of business recorded in this market has been to a very limited extent, and the few bargains entered into were at previous prices. The public sales of opium commenced to-day.

SUGAR.—The transactions in this market for all descriptions have been very small, and there is no material change to be noticed in prices. For refined qualities there is a fair demand for dried goods, and there has been no alteration from former prices.

COFFEE.—The business done in this market in colonial descriptions has been limited, and holders demand full prices for the better qualities.

RICE.—The amount of inquiry experienced in this market has been to a small extent, and the prices of Monday last remain without any material change.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 13.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,690 firkins butter, and 2,137 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 15,221 casks butter, and 1,377 bales and boxes of bacon. The demand in the Irish butter market has been to a moderate extent during the week, and, generally speaking, the market rules very quiet. Prices are nominally without change. Foreign met a steady sale. Best Dutch 82s to 84s per cwt. The bacon market ruled steady both in price and demand. Prime Waterford sold at 62s on board.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 13.—These markets are seasonably well supplied with home-grown potatoes. The supply of foreign produce was scanty. Generally speaking the demand rules quiet, and prices range from 70s to 100s per ton. The imports into London last week was confined to 77 packages from Dunkirk, and 20 tons from Cherbourg.

WOOL, Monday, July 13.—The supply of wool on offer has rather increased since our last report. In deep-grown descriptions a fair but by no means active business was doing, and prices are well supported. Otherwise, the demand is in a very sluggish state, on former terms. The stocks in the hands of the manufacturers are by no means large, considering the great activity in the woollen trade.

SEEDS, Monday, July 13.—The seed market continues quiet, with fine weather for the growing crops. American red cloverseed continues to command 38s per cwt, but there is little passing in any other description of cloverseed. New trefoil and new trifolium are being shown, and prices appear likely to set in low this season. Canaryseed of fine quality remains at late values, and the amount of business doing was very small. Tares are only wanted for feeding purposes, and these sell at moderate prices.

OIL, Monday, July 6.—The oil trade is very quiet, and the tendency of prices is in favour of buyers. Linseed oil 41s, foreign refined rape 40s, and brown 43s 6d per cwt. Turpentine is dull, at 55s per cwt on the spot for French spirit. Refined petroleum commands 2s 3d per gallon.

COALS, Monday, July 13.—Market without alteration from the rates of last day. South Hetton 17s; East Hartlepool, 16s 9d; Hartlepool 16s; Hough Hall, 15s; Riddell's, 15s; Farnfield 13s 3d; Wylam, 15s 6d; Russell Huttons, 15s 6d; West Wylam, 15s; Hartley's 14s 9d; Norton Anthracite 22s. Freight arrivals, 47; left from last day, 24.—Total, 71.

TALLOW, Monday, July 13.—The tallow trade is dull to-day, and the prices have given way. St. Petersburg Y.C. is quoted at 42s per cwt on the spot, and 45s for October to December delivery. Rough fat 2s 1d per 8lbs. Town tallow 40s 3d per cwt net cash.

Advertisements.

TEETH,



TEETH!

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

OSTEO EIDON (by Her Majesty's Letters Patent), Artificial Teeth, from One Tooth to a complete Set, without pain or extracting Stumps, at half the usual charges, by

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS

(Diploma, 1815).

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE;
34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON;
134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and
65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

References to Patients, Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis or free by post. Diploma, 1815. One of the firm is constantly engaged in visiting Invalids (Town and Country) whose health will not permit them to visit the Dentist. No extra fee if within ten miles of either Establishment. All Letters and Appointments receive prompt attention.

TEETH.—Patent 764, August, 1855.—Specially commended at the International Exhibition, Class 17.—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS direct attention to their Gum-Coloured Enamelled Base for Artificial Teeth, and their complete system of Painless Dentistry. Teeth from 5s. 8s, 10s, and 15 guineas.—30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Established 1820. For the efficacy and success of this system vide "Lancet."

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CHURCH and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862

The Jurors of Class 2 have awarded a

PRIZE MEDAL

For the superiority of the

LENFIELD STARCH.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION for the HOOPING COUGH.

This is the only discovery affording a perfect cure without administering internal Medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this Embrocation can with pleasure and satisfaction declare that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet, or use of medicine.

In most cases, one bottle will produce the desired effect. The Proprietor, therefore, earnestly and conscientiously recommends it to Parents, Guardians, and all those who have the care of children.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the Label accompanying each Bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, engraved on the Government Stamp Price 4s. per Bottle. Sold by most respectable Chemists.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—These

Pills cleanse the stomach from bile, correct the functions of the liver and bowels, and purify the blood in so marvellous a manner, that the patient, as it were, becomes a new being. To preserve good health, all should take one dose of

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

Sold throughout the Empire, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22, Broad-street, London.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

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A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

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Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

Price of an Un-bilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support, in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARI- COSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING MACHINE, which is exciting so much attention throughout the United Kingdom, washes all kinds of Linen, Sheets, and Blankets with half the usual labour, firing, and soap. The extraordinary sale of these popular Machines is the best proof of their efficacy and superiority over every other Washing and Wringing Machine ever introduced to the notice of the English public. Prices: Washing Machines, with rocking frames included, 45s., 55s., 75s.; Washing Machines with wringers attached, 75s., 85s., and 105s.; Mangles at 30s., 40s., 50s., 60s., 70s. Carriage free from the Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold by Ironmongers everywhere.

HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER. TWENTY-FOUR THICKENESSES of Heavy Carpet were run through Harper Twelvetrees' Universal Clothes-Wringer (Ives' Patent) at the International Exhibition, and wrung thoroughly. Price 30s. with Cog Wheels. Carriage free from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

A CHILD can easily wring out a tubful of Clothes, large or small, in a few minutes, with HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER (Ives' Patent). Carriage paid from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., for 30s.

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HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER has triumphantly won its way into every home. It is a complete luxury for washing, is perfectly saponaceous, and possesses remarkable cleansing and nourishing properties. A week's washing for a small family may be accomplished in a few hours, saving one-half of soap, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labour. A penny packet will make one pound of strong glycerine washing soap. The weekly consumption of this popular article is considerably greater than the sale of all the other washing powders in the world. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

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"Sir,—I have analysed your Glycerine Soap Powder, and have found it to be a compound of such materials as are used in the manufacture of soap, as described in your Royal Letters Patent of 22nd August, 1862. I have also analysed, at your desire, the contents of various packets made up by other makers in imitation of your Glycerine Soap Powder, which do not contain any of the properties of your soap-making powder; nor, on being dissolved in boiling water and afterwards allowed to cool, do they form a thick soapy paste, as with your preparation.

FREDERICK VERMANN,

"Consulting and Analytical Chemist,

"London, April 11, 1863."

Every packet of "Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder" contains Harper Twelvetrees' signature. Sold in penny packets everywhere. Manufactory: Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

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HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement! female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

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PHILLIPS and COMPANY have REDUCED all PRICES

SIXPENCE PER POUND.

STRONG BLACK TEAS, 2s., 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., to 3s.

PHILLIPS and Co.'s TEAS are BEST and CHEAPEST.

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PHILLIPS and CO. send all Goods CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans within eight miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffee, and Spices, CARRIAGE FREE, to ANY RAILWAY STATION or MARKET TOWN in ENGLAND, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

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DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.

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Horniman's "High Standard Tea" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.), exceedingly strong and delicious; it is in great favour with those who desire, at a moderate price, the best imported. Purchasers readily identify this tea as it is sold only in Packets—never loose. Agents in every town.

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The Agua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored, one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. A single bottle will suffice, price one guinea; half bottles, 10s. 6d. Testimonials from artists of the highest order and from individuals of undoubted respectability may be inspected on application.

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It is inexpensive and easily prepared, and being perfectly pure and of easy digestibility, is a favourite DIET FOR CHILDREN.

The substitution of inferior qualities is greatly encouraged, as all other kinds, prepared by an imperfect process, can be obtained from the makers much cheaper than Brown and Polson's Patent Corn Flour. All half-pounds and larger packets must bear the makers' signatures, "John Brown" and "John Polson."

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescent draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

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CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, and Curry Sauce, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and wholesale of

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IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE

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SUNDERLAND COALS, by Screw Steamer. Strongly recommended. Pure unmixed Hettions and Lambtons, 23s.; Best Silktone, 20s.; Barnsley or Derby Bright, 19s.
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Established 1830.

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An extensive assortment of New and Second-hand PIANOFORTES WARRANTED.

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PIANOFORTES, with EASY TERMS of PURCHASE.

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